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The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XXI NO 197 BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

KASTURBA RELEASED: SARDULSINGH ARRESTED

Out Of The Gloaming

The "Star" (London) wrtes: "We are proud that British justice is sound at the core, but we are profoundly uneasy at some of its parts,"—anent the Meerut Trial.

* * * *

Somehow in India we get only the parts and the core misses us. But like Mr. Andrews we hope to get it in the long run!

* * * *

In these days it is better to be optimists than pessimists, and as the Meerut Trial cost £200,000, for what the "Star" calls a "prosecution for opinion", our contention is fully proved, that every dark cloud has its silver or gold lining—since nobody was in a hurry, except the accused.

* * * *

Though the Meerut Prisoners have the Primate, the Free Churches and Labour on their side, we can't subscribe to their attempts to bring British justice into contempt—for they all asked for "fairplay" for them.

* * * *

Asking for fair-play in India is like carrying coals to Newcastle. What are the Ordinance Acts for, but to give fair play to the Police?

* * * *

The "A. B. Patrika" says while bombing on the Frontier continues, not a sparrow chirps! What obtuseness? Doesn't it know that all the sparrows have been killed in the bombing operations on Kotkai? And why should they chirp when, civilization is carried a step further for the benefit of the Bajauris?

* * * *

The same paper regrets that the "Indian Express" has come to grief for failing to make a distinction between "dock" and "box". It didn't. Only the High Court wanted to give it an object lesson with the help of what they call direct method.

* * * *

The "A.B.P." writes that in the districts both "dock" and "box" look alike. They do, but still witnesses prefer not to change places with robbers or murderers—a common human weakness, to which every one is prone. Yet we don't agree it is necessary a board should be put up—for the offending paper at once found the difference on receipt of a summons.

* * * *

Dr. Paranjpye told Lucknow students that they should "Get at the principles as details are easily learnt". He must have referred to his Primary Education Act in Bombay—which accepted the principle of compulsion, but has found details unnecesary, since it is in cold storage.

* * * *

A detenu at Chinsurah who had to make a call at the Police Station every day at 5-30 p.m. was given one year for being late by 90 minutes. In civilised Bombay two years R. I. is the rule—Calcutta has to travel a great deal, before it can catch up Bombay. "Urbs Prima in Indis!"

* * * *

In Hyderabad they are travelling at break-neck pace for they have done two years' work in one, and one after another two administration reports have been presented—as an annoyed husband is sometimes presented with twins by his wife.

* * * *

Since all Hyderabad is "bubbling with enthusiasm" over "Modern Age" the next report should also be given us—it will be something like triplets.

* * * *

Bori Bunder says Government cannot be blamed for refusing to accept a position, by which Gandhiji places himself above all law and authority. Only a Government can place themselves above all law—except of course the Ordinances, which come in so handy for creating criminals.

* * * *

Bori Bunder expatiates on the virtues of democracy and says dictatorship is not yet. We shall have eleven dictators in 1935, or some time later, when the W. P. Constitution is forced on India—according to Churchill. At present we have only one super-Tsar and a few deputies in the Provinces.

* * * *

"For the spice trade of Kanara the year was not quite satisfactory," writes the Land Revenue Administration report. But the authorities added spice to the lives of the people by their "coercive measures" and Army Tanks, which must have vastly entertained these jungle residents, and also civilised them, we hope.

SEES MAHATMA IN HOSPITAL

Private Doctors Can Attend On Him

Mrs. Naidu Again Offers To Resume Her Old Role Of Nursing Gandhiji

POONA, August 21.

Mrs. Gandhi was released unconditionally at 4-30 this afternoon from the Women's Jail, Yerovda.

She was received at the gate by Mr. Mathuradas Tricumjee.

She made anxious enquiries of pressmen regarding Gandhiji's health and motored directly to the Sassoon Hospital, where she will interview her husband.

APPA SAHEB FASTS IN SYMPATHY

RATNAGIRI, Aug. 21.

Appasaheb Patwardhan, the well-known Maharashtra leader undergoing imprisonment in the Ratnagiri jail, is reported to have commenced a sympathetic fast to-day, having taken a vow to go without food so long as Gandhiji continues his fast.—A.P.

MAHATMA BREAKS SILENCE

Loses One More Pound In Weight, But Condition Is Satisfactory

POONA, Aug. 21.

On the sixth day of his fast, Gandhiji is reported to be looking somewhat pulled down. It is learnt that he speaks in a rather low voice with visible effort. His weight is understood to have dropped again by about one pound, his present weight being 94 lbs. His general condition is reported to be satisfactory. He broke his weekly silence at noon to-day.

PLEDGED TO SECRECY

Rev. C. F. Andrews saw him between 1.30 and 2 p.m. Mr. Andrews continues to be pledged to secrecy regarding his talks with Gandhiji. But it is significant that he had no talks with Mr. Maxwell to-day as during previous days before or after the interview. He only dropped in at the Home Secrtary's office obviously for obtaining permission to see Gandhiji.

Mr. Andrews stated that he would be staying here indefinitely, at least till the present crisis passed off.

MRS. GANDHI IN

Mrs. Gandhi was admitted into Gandhiji presence shortly after her arrival at the hospital.

Mr. Mathuradas did not see him, to-day lest the interview should cause undue strain. It is learnt that Mrs. Gandhi will be staying with Gandhiji mostly in the hospital and Mr. Mathuradas will be seeing him often.

Kaka Kalelkar also interviewed Gandhiji this afternoon.

Rev. Andrews is receiving numerous telegrams from Gandhiji's friends enquiring after his health.

Mrs. Naidu has sent him a wire from Hyderabad anxiously enquiring after his health and expressing her readiness to come to Poona, if necessary.

Gandhiji is lodgnd in a closed balcony which, though it does not give an unobstructed view of the sky, is open on the sides. Police officers are posted outside.—A. P.

VISITORS' VOW OF SILENCE

POONA, Aug. 21.

Kasturba continued to be by Mahatma Gandhiji's side till 9 p.m. when she left for Parnakuti. It is learnt that she will be allowed everyday to stay in the hospital with Gandhiji till 8 p.m. No authoritative information could be gathered regarding Gandhiji's state of health.

Everyone interviewing Gandhiji is pledged to silence on this point. But all reports agree that his condition is as well as could be expected.

Excepting for recurrence of vomitting sensation, he is reported to be free from pain or discomfort.—A. P.

HOME MEMBER'S STATEMENT

EARLIER.

The Home Member replying a series of short notice questions this afternoon in the Council said that Mrs. Gandhi's sentence would be suspended this afternoon in order to enable her to visit her husband.

The Home Member further stated that Gandhiji's condition was as well as might be expected.

Gandhiji had been removed to

(Continued on page 8.)

Dissolves Congress Dictatorship

Women bathing in the "Back Bay" on Monday to "ward-off the ill-effects" of the eclipse.

NOBODY WILL SUCCEED HIM AS DICTATOR

All Powers Will Go To Sardar Vallabhbhai From Now On

LAHORE, August 21.

Sardar Sardulsingh Caveeshar, along with three Congress volunteers was arrested at Anarkali Bazar this evening, while picketing foreign cloth shops.

The arrests were made under Section 17, Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Sardar Sardul Singh with the volunteers entered Anarkali Bazar at 4-30 p. m the volunteers shouting the usual slogans.

A large number of people followed them, as they moved down the main bazar

When they had traversed the bazar once and were turning back, they were arrested by two police officers, and were taken away in motor lorry.

It is understood that Sardar Sardulsingh gave the authorities previous intimation of his intention to picket the bazar.

Haig Will Make Statement On Gandhi Fast

Party Leaders Are At Midsea On Opening Day Of Simla Assembly Sessions

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, August 21.

At to-morrow's session of the Legislative Assembly, Sir Harry Haig, Home Member, will make a comprehensive statement about matters relating to Mahatma Gandhi's fast, arising out of the conditional offer by Government of facilities to carry on Harijan work.

The opening day of the Assembly session to-morrow will be remarkable for the absence of many front-benchers, some of whom are yet to arrive in Simla, while others are on high seas, or in the Continent.

Meanwhile, the Independents are happy at having been allotted the first Opposition bloc, though their leaders Sir Abdur Rahim and Deputy-leader, Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, are not here. Their application for the first bloc was made as a matter of fact in the Delhi Session, but it could be granted only for the Simla Session.

ALL PARTIES AND NO PARTY.

To-day, the Independent Party is officially said to contain 36 members, while the Nationalists, who, at one time, were 40, are to-day 29. The Leader of the Nationalist Party, Sir Hari Singh Gour, and Deputy-leader, Mr. Ranga Iyer, will not be returning to India for some time. The next party is that of the Europeans, and it numbers only 11.

The United India Party of Mr. Yamin Khan, who also has not yet put in his appearance, has the same strength as the European Group. The last non-official bloc is of the Centre Party led by Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari with 9 followers. Thus out of the 103 non-official elected members of the Assembly, 97 of them belong to one party or the other, but the non-official attendance to-morrow will be disappointing, though the Assembly is faced with important Government business and private measures.

RESERVE BANK BILL.

The Reserve Bank Bill has reached the final stage of drafting by Mr. Mitchell, while finishing touches will be given by Sir George Schuster after his arrival on the 26th instant, and after a few meetings of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

SELECT COMMITTEE MOVE.

I understand that efforts are being made to secure a Joint Committee of both the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly to this Bill, as was done in the case of the Reserve Bank Bill introduced by Sir Basil Blackett in 1928. The idea is that the Bill should undergo alteration by the Select members of both the Houses, so that its passage might be facilitated and quickened and Government might be enabled to take the necessary steps to establish the Bank early in April 1934. Moreover, the Council of State contains few bankers whose knowledge and experience could be utilised in the early stages of the Bill instead of separately when the Bill comes before the Upper House.

MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL.

The Select Committee on the Medical Council Bill, which had a stormy career at the fag-end of the Delhi Session, involving also an after-dinner sitting, will meet on the 24th and 26th instants under the chairmanship of Sir. B.B. Ghosh, acting Law Member, for whose appointment on the Committee in place of Sir B.L. Mitter, a motion will be made to-morrow in the Assembly as a first item of the Legislative business. But before this is done, Sir Harry Haig, the Home Member will make a comprehensive statement about Mahatma Gandhi in response to Mr. Maswood Ahmed's short-notice questions.

BOMBING OF BAJAUR.

Recent bombing operation in Bajaur, wherefrom the news today is very welcome, is as much as peace-pourparleys have commenced between Mohmands and the Halimzais, will also form the subject of a short-notice question by Mr. Shafee Daoodi; but my information is that the new Foreign Secretary, Major Fraser Tytler, may not be in a position to answer them to-morrow.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

One other point of interest in to-morrow's proceedings will probably be an attempt to secure an adjournment of the House by Sirdar Sant Singh in order to discuss the representation of the minority communities in the Services.

Among the official bills to be taken into consideration to-morrow will be, one by the Acting Finance Member, Mr. Lloyd, regarding the Income Tax Second Amendment Bill. A noteworthy feature of this motion is that there are several official amendments standing in the name of Sir Lancelot Graham.

NO MORE DICTATORS

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

Sardar Sardulsing Caveeshar, issued the following statement to the Press:—

"As explained by Mahatmaji in his statement about the discussions at Poona, I do not think that there is now any necessity for appointing any more Acting Presidents for the Indian National Congress. When going to jail, I therefore, nominate no one to act in my place; the power of the President naturally revert to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, the President of the Indian National Congress session held at Karachi. As the office of the Acting President is discontinued, similarly Provincial, District and other Dictatorships, wherever they exist are also abolished hencfeorth."—A. P.

INDUS OVER-FLOWS

KARACHI, Aug. 21.

A Hyderabad (Sind) message says that the River Indus is overflowing its banks, the present water level being 23-3/4 feet which is only half a foot below the highest level recorded. It is feared that floods in the River Ravi may cause still further rise in the Indus water level. Authorities have taken necessary precautions.

STOP PRESS

"BEST FRIEND OF ENGLISHMEN."

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

In pursuance of Sardar Sardul Singh's announcement, Gandhi-day was observed in Lahore to-day, when a public meeting was held at the Lajpatrai Hall, Lala shamlal, advocate, presiding.

Two resolutions were passed, the first viewing with great anxiety Mahatma Gandhi's fast and praying to God for his long life and health, and the second calling upon the Government to give a proof of their wisdom and statesmanship by granting Gandhiji all the facilities for guiding the Harijan movement from inside the jail, for "in the opinion of the meeting Englishmen have really no better friend than Gandhiji". The speakers included Dr. Mohmad Alam and Dr. Gopichand Bhargava.

The chairman reminded the audience that Mahatma Gandhi was staking his life for the welfare of the depressed classes, and it was their duty to make a success of the untouchability movement. Dr. Alam admitted that his place was in the jail and not on the platform but he would do as Gandhiji wished.—A. P.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Motor-mechanic—Drivers, Ladydoctors, qualified — Nurses, Watchlined Salesman, Parsee Ladytypists, immediately, Royal Service Agency, 369-71, Hornby Road, Nanabhai Lane. (1111).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted Nurse-Midwives, pay Rs. 40-50 with House-rent upto Rs. 10 p.m. One B.P.N.A. fully qualified will be preferred. Apply with testimonials stating birthplace, age, etc., to the Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State. (7138)

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

All varieties Mango, Lichi Grafts. 4 years old, fruitable next year, Rs. 25 dozen. Expenses Extra. Advance essential. Catalogue free. Botanical Garden, Darbhanga. (Bihar). (1084).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Rapid Gold Blades means perfect clean shave in a minute. Ten shaves per Blade or Money Back. Try to-day. Up-country Agents Wanted. Apply Guzdar Co., Bombay, 3. (1110).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion ..	Rs 7-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

S. S. TOKIWA MARU.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 20th instant from Japan via wayports and has been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 4. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mr. GULAMHUSSEIN VAZIR HAJI CONTRACTOR, as the Receiver in High Court Suit No. 1936 of 1930, has agreed, with the sanction of the Court, to sell the undermentioned property to my client free from incumbrances, all persons having any claim thereto, by way of mortgage, charge gift, lease, lien, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within a fortnight from this date, failing which, the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be deemed to be waived.

DESCRIPTION

Piece of Improvement Trust Leasehold Land, 755 square yards or thereabouts with the building, standing thereon, plot No. 134, Soparibaug Estate being F Ward No. 567(1) Street No. A81, New Survey No. 2582, Cadastral Survey No. 74 Parel Sewri Division at Chamarbaug Road.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1933.

G. B. PANDYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.
56, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
7141

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2, Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10, Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1, V.P. As. 5. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age.

HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE
Tiruttani, S. India.

Public Notices

The Khandesh Press Company, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Company Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Yusuf Building," 49, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1933, at 4-0 P.M. (S.T.) for the purposes following namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts of the Company, for the year ending 30th June, 1933.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,

DREWET CHOWNA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 1st August, 1933.
7140

Imperial Bank of India

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shareholders kept at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank will be held at the Bombay Local Head Office, Apollo Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1933, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing two persons to be members of the Local Board to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., and Sir Newroji Bapuji Saklatvala, Kt., C.I.E., who go out of office at such Meeting but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.
Bombay, 13th July, 1933.
7058

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at 1st Bhoiwada Street, Bhuleshwar on MONDAY, the 28th August, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Solomon & Co. Attorneys for Mr. Simon Reuben the Transferee of the first Mortgage and the Second Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Mangaldas Nanabhai and Thakoredas Nanabhai.

All that piece of Fazendari land, admeasuring about 69-4/9 sq. yds. together with a dwelling house thereon situate on the North side of 1st Bhoiwada Street and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 572 and Cadastral Survey No. 2399 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 5310 and Street No. 70.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Solomon & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, Daud Nensey Building, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

MALAYALEES AT BOMBAY

A GOLDEN CHANCE FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

A new monthly Kuri (Chitty) with Rs. 4,440 as capital divided into 111 tickets of the value of Rs. 40 each a month running for 111 months, will be started by THE MAR THOMA SYRIAN BANK LTD., TRICHUR, Cochin State, on 21st September, 1933. Fractions of tickets are also available. For further particulars apply to the above Bank. Register your name soon.

AUCTION SALES

DALAL MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY (INCLUDING CINEMA THEATRE) AND THE FURNITURE MACHINERY AND OTHER APPARATUS FOR CINEMA SHOWS, SITUATE AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM.

Messrs. DALAL MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Umer the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th December, 1931 and the agreement to reduce the rate of interest, dated 16th March, 1933, both made between the Mortgagor and the Mortgagees sell by public auction the under mentioned immoveable property inclusive of the furniture machinery and other apparatus for Cinema shows on TUESDAY, the 22nd August 1933 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road Mahim without the Fort of Bombay in the registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4880 square yards (in the City Survey Register Shown 4903 square yards), or thereabouts and premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 11,414, New No. C/3457, Old Survey No. 5/92, New Survey No. D/32 and Cadastral Survey No. 851 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5018(1); 5018(2); 5018(3); 5018(4); 5019(1); 5019(2); 5019(3); 5019(5); 5019(8); 5019(9); 5019(10); 5021(3A); 5021-(3B); and Street Nos. 346; 346A; 346B; 346C; 347; 347A; 347B; 347E; 347G; 347H; 347I; 349AC and 349BB and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the property or St. Michals Church and partly by the property of Damodar Shrikison on or towards the West partly by the property of Dungarsi Pragji and partly by the property of Madhavji Shivji on or towards the north by the property of Umarsi Damodar and on or towards the South by the property of St. Michals Church.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at 35, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

DALAL MEHTA & Co.

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE

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WRITE AND GET FREE
SANJIVNI PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS.
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Also Wanted Canvassers. Pay and commission up to Rs. 200 a month.

THE CARLTON
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Thursday and Friday Matinee at 4 p.m.
FOX GIANT COMEDY
"PLEASURE CRUISE"
WITH
ROLAND YOUNG
GENEVIEVE TOBIN
Also showing—the gala Hollywood opening of "CAVALCADE", the world's greatest picture and the latest Movietone News (specially imported for this theatre by Air Mail.)
NEXT ATTRACTION
"STATE FAIR"
The picture that drew packed houses
The picture that thrilled thousands

THE PICTURE OF PICTURES
PRABHAT CINETONE'S
First Historical Talkie
SINHGAD
featuring
Miss LEELA, Master VINAYAK, BABURAO PENDHARKAR, Late Miss PRABHAVATI, BHONSALE, SHINDE and others.
at the
KOHINOOR
CINEMA, Dadar.
(the favourite talkie house of the Bombay Suburbites)
Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 on all days except Tuesday and Wednesday.

N. Y. K. LINE
BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive Colombo	Leave Colombo
Tokiwa Maru	6,972	20 Aug.	29 Aug.
*Ginyo Maru	9,000	29 Aug	10 Sep
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep
Malacca Maru	5374	30 Sep.	10 Oc.

*Passenger steamer with excelle accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10,000	22 Aug.
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	2 Sep.
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Sept.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12,000	28 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10500	13 Sep.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23 Sep
Chichibu Maru	17000	4 Oc.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11,600	18 Sep
Heian Maru	11600	2 Oc.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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Atlas Maru	25th Aug.	10th Sep
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Alaska ,,	23rd ,,	8th Oct.
Pacific ,,	26th ,,	.....
Hague ,,	9th Oct	24th Oct

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Calcutta To Have Own Arts Academy

Encouragement Of Local Talent In Various Fields Of Art And Annual Exhibitions Aimed At

At a conference of artists and other interested in the development of arts in India, held at the Indian Museum, Calcutta, on 15th August, under the presidency of Maharaja Bahadur Sir Prodyot Koomar Tagore, it was resolved to establish an Academy of Arts in India "for the encouragement of painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving, chasing, seal-cutting, medal-designing, and other kindred branches and that it be open to any nationality of British subjects, also that every year on a day that may be fixed for that purpose by the Committee an Exhibition be held of such works of Art at Calcutta.

It was also resolved to request their Excellencies the Viceroy, the Governor of Bengal and the Commander-in-Chief, kindly to accept the office of Patron of the Academy. General, executive and working committees, were also elected, with power to add to their number, to work out the details of the scheme. Maharaja Tagore was elected President of the Academy, Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali, Chairman of the Working Committee and Mr. Surendra Nath, Law, Secretary of the Committee.

TRAINING GROUND FOR ARTISTS.

Maharaja Tagore in the course of his presidential address said:

The Indian Academy of Arts Exhibition will not only be a place for study but it will be a training ground for the people of India and will also fulfil a long-felt desire, by exhibiting the works of students and finished artists of all schools of teaching.

The result in the end of our labours will be that in a very short time the Indian Academy Council will be placed in the remarkable position of being obliged to weigh carefully the respective claims of artists of all classes generally and will elect as Honorary Officers men and women of rank and culture from the Society for admission to its circle. The Academy Banquet which it is proposed to be held annually will give an opportunity for a most remarkable gathering of men of genius as seen in India or as coming from the British Dominions beyond the seas.

In our loan collection section we propose to exhibit paintings by old Masters now hidden in the lumber rooms of old Indian families where they are lying away hidden and forgotten, although they were once the chosen treasures of the original founders of families who might have secured them from the departing Old Company Bahadur's representatives or through other such sources. Private collections now lie at present like gold in a miser's coffer useless to the public. After the deaths of such founders these treasures were almost completely forgotten and have served as food for white-ants, in obscure places, until at length it has become necessary to have great clearance sales either to realize funds or to divide the property among those to whom it belonged, or it may be simply to get rid of such lumber that the services of Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall and Co or Bowbazar dealers are resorted to.

The value of both real and artistic lumber room pictures and other works of Art can vastly be developed through the progress of Art knowledge in general through the influence of real art sale auction rooms that can be established throughout India and may lead to the education of dealers as well to those who are now merely brokers or jobbers taking all the fish that come into their net.

PRESERVATION OF PICTURES.

I know of many families in India that have allowed their pictures to remain in dark and damp rooms stowed away out of sight. I have seen many real good pictures in Calcutta with the canvas actually rotten and burst into holes, panels warped and cracked, the paint peeling off and the varnish changed into a coat of opaque stuff, absorbing all outside moisture and dust. In my opinion there is a great want of a thorough scientific knowledge of what may be called the real preservation of pictures either painted in oils or in water-colours. The art of the preservation of piantings and other works of Art can be taught through the medium of the Academy through lectures and practical demonstrations.

If lovers of Art will be pleased to encourage painting and general industrial Art such as Fresco paintings, they will not only procure for themselves everlasting things of beauty for the adornment of their beautiful houses they are now building, but they will also give life and vigour, over and above their daily bread, to their own countrymen of the "Bhadrolog" class now destitute and helpless for the want of employment after their academic career.

It is a melancholy truth that an army of picture-dealers have the monopoly of the trade of tawdry pictures and have made it their business to encourage such classes of pictures to decorate brothels and 'pan' shops, poor people's houses, poor men's huts and 'Cafee-khanas" as well. By this trade they acquire fortunes whilst our artists and men of genius are absolutely starving. An institution, such as this will be, will then go to form a noble institution.

Commencing To-day!
NIGHT OF ADVENTURE—NIGHT OF LAUGHTER—NIGHT OF LOVE—
ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT
Gorgeous, glorious, glamorous and gay with the loveliest prima donna this side of Heaven.
EVELYN LAYE
and the popular famous tenor
JOHN BOLES
Hear Evelyn and John sing melodious songs, you will simply revel in their rich voice.
UNITED ARTISTS SUPER MUSICAL PICTURE
Daily: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON
DHOBI TALAO: Plans open at the Theatre: Phone 22666

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Bhadarvad Shud 1, 1989
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar 29, 1353
Parsi—Aspandad 20, 1302.
Sunrise—6-21m.
Sunset—7-2m.
Hightide—0.16, 12-48.
Lowtide—6-13, 18-51.
PHASES OF THE MOON: First Quarter 28th August, 3h. 43m. p.m. Full Moon 4th September 10h. 34m. a.m. Last Quarter 12th September 3h. 0m. a.m.

Imperial Bank of India. Thirteenth local meeting of shareholders, Appollo St., Fort. 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY. Aug. 23.
Municipal Standing Committee. 4-30 p.m.
Improvements Committee. 5 p.m.

THURSDAY. Aug. 24.
Ganesh Chaturthi: Public Holiday.
Banks Closed.

FRIDAY. Aug. 25.
Samvatsari: Public Holiday.
Banks Closed.

SATURDAY. Aug. 26.
S. S. "Rajputana." with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Gabriel Over The White House". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Pleasure Cruise." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "To-night Is Ours" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "American Madness". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE: "Arabian Night". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Sati Ansuya." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "F. R. I." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Sohni Mahiwal" Daily at 5-45, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

GET READY!
TO VISIT
THE REGAL
THE NEW WONDER THEATRE WHERE IN A ATMOSPHERE OF REFINEMENT AND COMFORT YOU CAN ENJOY A NEW EXPERIENCE—PERFECT PICTURE PRESENTATION OF TALKIES!
—OPENING VERY SOON—

YOUR FINAL OPPORTUNITY
To See This Great Hit which
PLEASED H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
DRAMATIC THUNDERSTORM
Endorsed By English Royalty
"GABRIEL OVER THE WHITE HOUSE"
Starring
WALTER HUSTON
KAREN MORLEY
The picture is like a thundering army—its characters its drama, its terrific spectacular scenes march forward to meet your electrified gaze!
ALSO IN THE AIR MAIL NEWS
WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE
FINAL STAGE OF DAVIS CUP
Special for Holidays
By INSISTENT DEMAND
FOR
3—DAYS ONLY—3
TO-MORROW, THUR. & FRIDAY
THE WORLD'S GREATEST LOVE CLASSIC
THE WHITE SISTER
Starring
HELEN HAYS and
CLARK GABLE

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
1-00 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
Selection of Indian Music.
1-30 p.m. Selection of European Music.
2-00 p.m. A relay from the Rotary Club.
4-30 p.m. Ladies' Hour: Talk by MRS. GARGIDEVI SHARMA on "Cleanliness is Godliness" in Hindi.
5-00 p.m. Household Hints. By BETH.
News available.
5-30 p. m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema (by kind permission of the Management.)
6-30 p.m. Book Talk By The Bookman.
New Rhythm Style Dance Music
Duke Ellington and His Orchestra.
The Washboard Rhythm Band.
Joe Venuti's Blue Five.
Louis Armstrong & his Orchestra.
7-30 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
9-00 p.m. News in Hindi.
New York Opening. Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
Lght Music.
9-10 p.m. JADDANBAI (of Calcutta) accompanied by MAJID KHAN (Sarangi) and MASTER SIDIK (Tabla).
11-00 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. Omni-directional broadcast.
7-00 p.m. Time Singing from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m. Northern Studio Orchestra.
7-30 p.m. Orchestral concert.
8-45 p.m. Rene Tapponnier and his Orchestra.
9-45 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. Gramophone records.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.

BABY WEEK IN MYSORE.—Further information is to hand by this week's mail that Mysore's success in the Imperial Baby Week Competition held in London was noticed in no less than 17 papers published in England.

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAR.—Every evening there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya from 4 to 8-30 p.m. upto the 27th inst. where Khadi and Swadeshi cloth and articles of all designs are available. Admission is free.

GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held this (Tuesday) evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort). Mr. P. P. Bharucha will deliver a lecture in English on "Some references to Iranian Calendar in some Persian Poem with Astronomical Maps and Charts".

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. P. J. Shroff, will deliver a lecture on "The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act."
The members of the class will visit the Bai Avabai Framji Petit Parsi Girls' Orphanage, Pali Hill, Bandra, on Thursday the 24th instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Corfu" with the Mails from London of 10th instant arrived at Aden at 4 a.m. on the 20th idem and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.
In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 24th instant.
The "Corfu" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

ARAB STABBED IN STREET

Muslim Escapes After Cowardly Attack

POLICE SEARCH FOR CULPRIT

Crowd Rescues Assailant Arrested By Plucky Friend Of Victim

The Palton Road Police are making brisk investigations to find out the whereabouts of two Muslims, who were responsible for the stabbing affray on Karnac Road on Sunday night. The Muslim who was stabbed died at the G. T. Hospital, while he was making his statement to the Police.

It appears that an Arab Darwesh Mahomad, who was working in a ship and residing at Mustafakhana on Carnac Road, left his place at 7 p.m. on Sunday night and visited several of his friends. At about 10, he and another friend named Suleiman Abdulla were entering a tea shop when suddenly a Muslim stabbed the Arab, who was following his friend into the hotel. Hearing the Arab's cry for help Suleiman turned round and saw, a Muslim putting his hand into his pocket and running away. He chased him and caught hold of him but was overpowered by a crowd that gathered and rescued the assailant. He returned to the hotel and finding that the victim of the assault had been removed to the hospital, went there only to be in time to see the death of his friend, when he had only half finished his statement to the police.

The name of assailant is given out as Ali Faizu. It is also stated that another Muslim named Abdul Rahim, is also wanted in this connection. Reasons why the assault was committed are still obscure.

Formal evidence was recorded by the Coroner on Monday at the inquest held over the body of the Arab and further hearing was postponed to September 5.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.—Under the auspices of the above Union, Mr. C. B. Sethna, Bombay Station Director, Indian States Broadcasting Service will deliver a public lecture on "Broadcasting and its usefulness" to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p. m. in the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge French Bridge Chaupatty. Principal M. J. Antia Bar-at-law I.E.S. of the Syndenham College will preside.

MR. KELUSKAR HONOURED.—Mr. Krishnaji Arjun Keluskar, the author of several Marathi books on various subjects like The History of Shivaji, The Life of Gautam Budha, and the Bhagwat Gita, was honoured on his attaining the 74th year of his age on Sunday, in a public meeting held in Dhuru Hall, Dadar, under the presidentship of Dr. Anandrao Nair.

FOR GUJARAT FLOOD RELIEF.—A public meeting was held in the Arya Samaj Mandir Bombay on Sunday evening when Raja Bahadur Govindlalji presided. Pt. Kalidas Arya, Pt. Vijayshanker Swami Omkar Sachidanandji, Pt. Dwijendranathji, Mr. Vallabhdas Mehta and others appealed to the Bombay public to contribute their mite for relief of the flood stricken.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and China per S.S. "Conte Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 a.m. on Thursday the 24th instant instead of at 10-30 a.m. on that date as previously notified.
Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S.S. "Corfu" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 24th instant.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 11 p.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 4 a.m. the following day.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.
The following is a statement of Indian Cotton Consumed in Mills in India. (Based on Returns made under the Indan Cotton Cess. Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary Returns from mills in Indian States).
(In bales of 40 lbs.)
CONSUMPTION.
British India During July 1933 167,754; During July 1932, 169,066; Since 1st September 1932, 1,844,672; During corresponding period last year 1,809,537.
Indian States During July 1933, 31,684; During July 1932, 32,599; Since 1st September 1932, 320,950; During corresponding period last year, 326,145.
Total-India During July 1933, 199,438; During July 1932 201,665; Since 1st September 1932, 2,165,622; During corresponding period last year, 2,135,682.

Mr. Rustom Hormusjee Pastakia, G. D. Archt., son of the Municipal Architect, Khan Bahadur H. C. Pastakia is proceeding to England to sit for the final examination of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

WRONG BODY PUT IN COFFIN

Claim For Damages Against Undertakers Fails

An appeal against a decision to allow proof in an action against a firm of undertakers by a man who alleged that a coffin containing the wrong body had been delivered to his house, was sustained the other day by Sheriff Principal A.O.M. Mackenzie in a judgment issued at Glasgow Sheriff Court.
His lordship dismissed the action and ordered plaintiff to pay costs, says "News of the World."
Plaintiff was James Owen, labourer, of Provanmill-street, and defendants were Messrs. Taylor Brothers, funeral undertakers, of Abercromby-street.
The damages claimed amounted to £250.
The sheriff declared that the case raised a novel and peculiar question. Plaintiff's wife died in Stobhill Hospital, and he employed defendants as undertakers to take delivery at the hospital, to place the body in a coffin, and to bring it to his house.

NEGLIGENCE ALLEGED.
It was not disputed that defendants in the end fulfilled their contract. It was also no matter of dispute that before fulfilling their contract defendants brought to plaintiff's house a body which was not that of his wife.
Plaintiff alleged that the mistake arose through the negligence of defendants' employees, and that as a result of the mistake he suffered distress of mind, which had a detrimental effect on his physical health.
The action was therefore not laid on breach of contract, but on negligence in the performance of a duty arising out of the contract.
He held that plaintiff had suffered no damage, and therefore, sustained the appeal and dismissed the action.

PARSI COMMITS SUICIDE

Takes Opium To End Financial Troubles

Financial troubles are said to be the cause that prompted a Parsi merchant to take an overdose of opium and end his life, early on Monday morning.
It appears that Kekhushru Bapuji Mistry, aged about 35, had a provision shop near Parel and lived with his family at Bellasis Road. Early on Monday morning, it was found by his relatives that he was breathing heavily and was unconscious. A doctor was sent for and on his advice, Mistry was removed to the Parsee General Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from an overdose of opium. He died at about 7-15.
Formal evidence was recorded by the City Coroner at the inquest held over his body, where it was stated by one of the witnesses that the deceased was worried for the past few days owing to his financial troubles.
The inquest was postponed to Tuesday.

PUBIC PRAYER IN THE KALBADEVI ARYA SAMAJ.—A public prayer will be offered wishing long-life to Mahatma in the Kalbadevi Arya Samaj to-day (Tuesday).

The King Emperor has been pleased to approve the promotion of His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Jodhpur, to the Honorary rank of a Lieut Colonel in the Army.

PARSI TEACHER IN TROUBLE

Charged With Criminal Assault On Minor Girl

Mr Justice Murphy and a common jury at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court commenced on Monday the hearing of the case in which Nadirshah Sorabji Merchant, a 50-year-old Pars. teacher, is charged with criminal assault on a minor Parsi girl.
Mr E B Ghaswalla appeared for the Crown, and Mr N H C Koyaji for the defence.
The accused and his wife were conducting a private tuition class on the third floor of a building at Lohar Street, where boys and girls used to come for tuition. On 27th May last, it was alleged, the accused asked Dhanbai Framroz Watcha, a Prs girl of 12, to come to the class the next day which was a Sunday. Accordingly, the girl attended on Sunday afternoon. The accused asked her to do her lessons, and some time after, it was alleged, he committed criminal assault on her. The incident was noticed by a neighbour who casually passed by, and getting suspicious looked through a hole in the door. The neighbour informed the girl's parents who had the girl examined by a doctor and reported the matter to the police.
On Monday, the girl gave evidence.

INNOCENT PLAY ENDS IN TRAGEDY

Fall From Bench Causes Student's Death

How an innocent mischief by a class-mate, ultimately led to the death of a Muslim student studying at a school in Dadar, was told at the Coroner's Court on Monday, at the inquest held over the body of one Alisab Inamdar.
It appears that Alisab Inamdar was studying in the Fourth Standard of the Chabildas High School at Dadar. On August 17, at 2-30 p.m. during leisure, he and another student named Rane were playing inside the classroom. Rane was trying to catch Alisab, while the latter was running over the benches. When Alisab got to end of a bench, Rane caught his leg, and Ali lost his balance and fell on a bench just in front of him, with the abdomen striking the bench. Ali got up and said that he was hurt and was having pain in the stomach and asked Rane to massage the abdomen. After a while, he felt all right and attended the class. But inside the class-room, he again complained of pain and the teacher sent him home.
Finding that the pain had increased, the deceased's father removed him to the K. E. M. Hospital, where an operation was made and the doctors found that there was peritonitis. The boy did not improve and died on Saturday.
The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SAVE MAHATMAJI FROM DANGER

To-day's Prayer Meeting At Chowpatty

Under the auspices of the Anti-Communal League, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day in the evening, on Chowpaty sands, to pray to God to save Mahatmaji from the danger and spare India from great calamity.
Mrs. K. M. Munshi will preside.
Special seating accommodation will be made for the ladies.
Loud speakers will be installed.

RENTS MUST BE REDUCED

Bombay Tenants Appoint Provisional Committee

CITY'S VITAL ISSUE

Form Provisional Committee to Carry on Regular Propaganda.

(From A Correspondent.)
A special meeting of the representatives of various Mohollas of Bombay was held at Mirza Ali Street, at the special invitation of Mr Mahomed Ebrahim on Sunday at 9 p.m. to consider and explore possible avenues in connection with regular propaganda regarding reduction of rents in the City of Bombay.
The invitees assembled strongly supported the proposals put forward by Mr Mahomed Ebrahim, who explained the necessity for constant and unceasing efforts in connection with this vital issue. The sense of almost all assembled was in strong support of the main proposition and it was unanimously approved, as shown by the trend of speeches and expressions of opinion that tenants as a body would not fail to rise to the occasion, should the right lead be given in the right direction by the right persons.
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE
A provisional committee for conducting immediate propaganda was then formed comprising of:—Mr Mahomed Ebrahim, Messrs Syed Imdad Ali, Gulam Jilani Kashmiri, Faqir Mahomed and Mahomed Nazir.
The institution has been given the name of the Bombay Tenants' League.
The above provisional committee met immediately and decided upon holding a public meeting of the Bombay Tenants and arrangements have already been taken in hand to hold the first meeting of the League before the week-end.
The final announcement as to the date and time will be made within a couple of days.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION

Mhapanker's Resignation Accepted

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red flag) considered in its Meeting held on 4th August 1933, the resignation given by Mr. S. C. Mhapanker, of his General Secretary-ship of the Union and the Committee accepted the same Unanimously.

REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The Director of Information Bombay, writes:—
Motor owners are reminded that the registration certificates of their motor vehicles expire on 31st August 1933 and that registration discs for the ensuing year are now being issued.
Certificates should be sent to the Superintendent of Police, Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, together with the requisite fees which are accepted in cash, by money order, cheques or treasury chalans.

"RESPONSIBILITY VESTS WITH GOVT."

The Committee of the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association in a telegram to the Bombay Government feel grieved that the life of Ghandhiji, idol of millions of his countrymen, should be jeopardized over technicalities. They warn Government that "bitterness will arise if harm comes to the greatest Indian of our times. Responsibility for Ghandhiji's life rests with Government. We request you to grant Gandhiji all facilities as before in connection with Harijan work."

LONDON 'CHANGE

Speculative Selling Improves N. Y. Cotton But Temporarily

(From Our Commercial Correspondent)
Bombay, Aug. 21, 11 p.m.
The London Stock Exchange ruled quiet but steady to-day. 3-1/2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was quoted unchanged at £83-1/2.
The Liverpool Cotton Market opened at a rise of 5 points and under trade calling a rise of 9 points was registered. Later on, prices ruled quiet and closed at a rise of 6 points.
NEW YORK MARKET.
The New York Cotton Market opened at a rise of 10 points on higher Liverpool advices and a further rise of 6 points was registered on speculative buying. At the advance, there was increased Southern selling, which wiped off the rise and prices were quoted 2 points lower. At this level, the market was steady.
LONDON SILVER.
The London Silver Market ruled quiet, but steady and with a small business, prices closed unchanged as under:—

Spot Silver	17-13 16.
Forward Silver	17-15 16.

In Bombay Market, there was no business.
Dollar-Sterling Cross Rate opened at 4.50 and after improving to 4.52-1/4 was quoted at 4.51-3/4

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	London, Aug. 21.
Previous closing	4.49 1/4
To-day's opening	4.51
To-day's closng	4.50 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	New York, Aug. 21.
Previous closing	4.50
To-day's closing	4.51 1/4

LATEST COTTON PR.

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

	New York, Aug. 21.
Previous closing	9.40
To-day's opening	9.59
Difference	+.10
To-day's closing	9.38
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July/August	Rs. 179
April/May	Rs. 202

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

	Liverpool Aug. 21.
Previous closing	5.38
To-day's opening	5.43
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	5.44
Difference	+.06

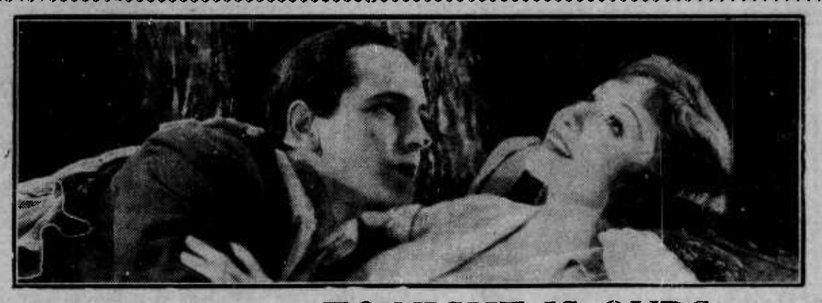
FRANC RATE.

	Paris, Aug. 21.
Previous closing	84.40
To-day's opening	84.40
To-day's closing	84.34

TILAK MEMORIAL FUND

Baroda Sculptor Donates Rs. 2,000

BARODA, August 20.
Mr. Kolhatkar, a leading local sculptor, has contributed Rs. 2,000 towards the Tilak Memorial Fund of Bombay.—A.P.


PATHE
TO-NIGHT IS OURS
PARAMOUNT'S SUPER ROMANCE
WITH
FREDRIC MARCH & CLAUDETTE COLBERT
ONLY ITS SUPERB CAST COULD GIVE IT SUCH FLAMING REALITY!

POONA RACING REFLECTIONS

Ethics Shows Sprinting Ability

CHEER UP WINS IN A CANTER

(By "Trespasser")

The racing at Poona on Saturday was not profitable to followers of first favourites, but it was extremely interesting all the same. With the approach of the big meetings many class horses had an outing, and the chief events which will be run shortly should provide keen competition.

Munro demonstrated that he is a rider of consummate ability by his handling of Punjab and Heremia for the establishment presided over by the Higgins brothers, who captured three of the nine races on the programme between them.

Rustom won the Satara Plate (Division I) after a tantalising sequence of seconds. Mutashar attempted to challenge Mr. Hoyt's grey, but age and distance favoured the winner. The race had to be started with the flag because Zari, Grand Duke and Aktoom broke through the barrier, and bolted back towards the paddock before being remounted. Mushkoor who showed plenty of speed, should be noted when the distance is in his favour.

How much Munro had in hand when winning the second division of the Satara Plate on Punjab, is difficult to estimate. Yanoos was three parts of a length away at the finish according to the official verdict, but Punjab won on the bit. Come Along who was in the van till the 2nd furlong post, will shine over a shorter course.

CHEER UP AT LAST

Few were cheerful when Cheer Up upset the odds laid on Chanticleer in the Patiala Plate as Mr. Wadia's colt has let down backers so often. Burn managed to hump the son of Solo Bridge, who galloped with great freedom and won pulling up by 5 lengths. Fancy Free, a half brother of the winner ran third after leading the field into the straight. I had asked readers to make a note of him last week, and he paid Rs. 133/8 for a place.

A POOR LOT.

A poor lot went to the post for the Egerton Handicap of 1¼ miles. Oratorio with C. Hoyt up ran a different race, but found Tan a serious rival when heads were turned for home. Dall Acqua timed his effort well on Mr Godfrey's filly and won comfortably from Oratorio and Kileager. Solomon's Seal who ran in this race bears a similar name to a horse by Foxlaw that has raced with distinction in England. The W. I. T. C. could not be aware of this fact otherwise Mr. Raymond's colt would have been given a suffix to his name.

Buckskin who was fancied a lot led for a while but was not concerned with the finish.

TURLOGH SCORES READILY.

Turlogh who scored readily in the Elphinstone Plate (Division II) looked a picture in the Paddock. He certainly seemed more forward in condition than Bonne Tete, who was on the big side, and can be made a lot fitter. Mr. Murphy's gelding should make amends next time out. Poor Bairn ran well enough to suggest that he will win a sprint shortly. Although Lon did not make any show she will do better when she has the assistance of a stronger jockey than Fletcher.

UNLUCKY TO LOSE.

Lignan, a handsome colt by Lex out of Narrow Water, was unlucky to lose the Elphinstone Plate (Division I) by a narrow margin. Hill did not give the Mysore horse the best assistance near home, otherwise Fine Knight would have played the role of runner-up. Mahalakshmi was a bad third, a short head in front of Gallophant, who wants a longer course. Unless I am very much mistaken Lignan should develop into a good second class horse.

ETHICS SURPRISES

Experienced racegoers can be forgiven for overlooking the claims of Ethics in the Sandhurst Plate which was the principal event of the afternoon. This sprint race was considered to favour Westerner. Gay Day, Ootmaan and Kum Bak more than the Australian horse, who is a proved stayer. As it happened Ethics showed sprinting ability of a high order which must have even surprised his stable connections, otherwise he would not have been neglected in the betting. After Westerner had carried the field off its feet and looked an easy winner Ethics came with an electrifying burst to defeat Westerner at the Judge's end. Star of Italy who lost third place by a neck, has never looked better in his life. The pride of Mr. Eve's stable will win a couple of races in the big meetings without a shadow of doubt. Pollux was another horse that looked different to what he did in Bombay. The son of Pharos will be hard to beat in the Trial Plate.

Sauer Kraut had to come the longest way round in the Ascot Plate otherwise he may have turned the tables on Heremia, who secured the rails and won by three quarters of a length. Carnelian, Prince Khan, and Charmaine are looking well. It would pay to follow them.

Vershan with 9-7 in the saddle just failed to overhaul Hakim Pasha who won by a head after being in the van all the way. Watchmaker looked dangerous in the straight, but disappeared suddenly.

HEAVEN-SENT STARTER.

Mr. C. C. Gulliland must be complimented on the excellent starts effected despite the unwieldy size of the fields. It was Capt. Elgee who described him as a heaven-sent starter, and the W. I. T. C. are indeed fortunate in having such an efficient official. His assistants Messrs. A. Phillips and Johnstone give him the greatest help and owners and trainers can no longer grouse about the starting arrangements which are well nigh perfect.

"SENEX IN FORM"

On Saturday last when most tipsters went astray in their calculations, 'Senex' gave the following winners:

PUNJAB (W) Rs. 37-8
HEREMIA (W) Rs. 48-8
H. PASHA (W) Rs. 295-8
TURLOGH and RUSTOM tipped for places also won paying Rs. 236-8 and Rs. 38 respectively.

POONA HANDICAPS

Weights For Fifth Day Of Summer Meeting

POONA, August 21.

The following are the handicaps for the Fifth Day of the Poona Summer Meeting to be held on Thursday, Aug. 24:—

THE MAGDALA PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Einga 9|9; Cavern 9|5; Galumph 9|2; Seaton Ross 9|0; Heremia 9|0, Douceuse 8|12; Serviette 8|10; Rooz 8|9; Safety Match 8|9; Maybar 8|7, Message 8|4; Custodian 8|4; Sauer Kraut 8|3; Lochmore 8|2; Zecos 8|0; Follow Me 8|0; Blackette 8|0, Palla 8|0; Four Kings 8|0; Strength 7|11; Mahasagar 7|10; Phare 7|10; Picaro 7|9; Corbyn 7|7; Aurangzebe 7|7; Zorawar 7|5; Golden Trail 7|4; Pobida 7|0; Francolin 6|12; Hero Worship 6|12.

THE CHIDWICKBURY HANDICAP (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Turlogh 9|10; Vendor 9|2; Lignan 9|0; The Mint 8|13; Jelal Shah 8|13; St. Valour 8|11; Clairette 8|7, Insult 8|7; Miss Tina 8|5; Honeydew 8|5; Little Rock 8|3; Heyday 8|3; Doreda 8|2; Young Bachelor 8|2; Howth 7|13; Pomagne 7|9; Sptojinks 7|8; Glowing Embers 7|5; Over 7|5; Forage 7|5; Helen's Glory 7|5; Hollywood Nights 7|4; Eugenis 7|3; Madge Mee 7|0; Mountain Dancer 6|12.

THE CHIDWICKBURY HANDICAP (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Poor Bairn 9|4; Gallophant 9|0; Woven 8|13; Roll Up 8|13; Moti Koh 8|10; Long Reign 8|10; Broadway Joe 8|8; Mahalaxshmi 8|8; Va Vite 8|7; Gift Horse 8|5; Cardsharper 8|5; Cymro 8|4; Clendennen 8|4; Silverite 8|3; Fair Ford 8|2; Indiscreet 8|2; Glen Linnhe 8|0; Mystic Fruit 8|0; Cryptogram 7|13; Risque 7|12; Bismarck 7|12; Winnock Bunker 7|9; Neddins 7|9; Hooray 7|8; Puffin 7|6; Eothen 7|3; Belford 7|0; Lon 7|0.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Cardinal Point 9|4; Away 9|4; Tan 9|4; Mount Garret 9|3; Vileika 9|1; Red Ress 9|0; Staff Officer 9|0; Many Ways 9|0; Tinder Gee 8|12; Ascalon 8|10; Thvroid 8|10; Philip Sidney 8|9; Rosenante II 8|9; Cherry Moir 8|9; Qui Vive 8|7; Lady Friarsdale 8|6; Happy Baby 8|4; Solomon's Seal 8|3; Therapia 8|2; Bright Nigger 8|1; Levanon 8|0; Height Record 8|0; Rose Water 7|13; First Class 7|12; Little Greek 7|12; Maya 7|11; Daftrum 7|9; Fight Fair 7|8; Dona Sauvage 7|7; Phaltaneran 7|5; Crinoline 7|4 Martian Princess 7|0; Old Roy 6|12; Irish Love 6|12.

THE HOME-BRED HANDICAP—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Chanticleer 9|12; Cherry Boy 9|9; Cheer Up 9|7; Waivera 9|2; Johnnie Walker 9|0; Dry Sand 8|7, Telephone 8|3; Eagle Queen 7|10; Rosario 7|9; Fancy Free 7|7; Knight At Arms 7|5; Diadem 7|5; Sanguine 7|0; Honey Suckle 6|12; Sentinel 6|10; Marcodia 6|10.

THE TIGRIS PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Tair Al Iraq 9|7; Sarsam 9|5; Hakim Pasha 9|3; Funny Face 9|1; Al Hamil 9|0; Hazima 8|10; Black Beauty 8|4; Anchor 8|3; Kabaila 8|3; Murat 7|12; Jassir 7|12; Bush boos 7|12; Samra Layali 7|12; Muhaisin 7|11; Vita 7.7; Sannam 7|5; Wa'alim 7|4; Bhawani Prasad 7|4, Misyer 7|0; Taimurlung 7|0.

THE TIGRIS PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Zozan 9|0; Hayar 8|12; Fiery Face 8|9; Danger 8|6; Jinanar 8|5; Regard 8|5; Tara 8|5; Kummer 8|3; Bulbul Hazar 8|2; Bakhtiar 8|0; Faraj Pasha 8|0; Prince Charlie 7|13; Prince Ghazi 7|12; Broker 7|12; Shekib 7|12; Hamdi 7|11; Burzan 7|9; Shaher 7|9; Dowla 7|7; Aman 7|7; Match Box 7|7; Aslan Beg 7|5; Jaiba-Ghi 7|3; Abrash 7|3; Redoubt 7|0.—A.P.

JARDINE MAY NOT COME TO INDIA

Valentine Likely To Be Appointed Captain

LONDON, August 21.

Mr. Arthur Gilligan writing in the "News Chronicle" says, he understands that Valentine of Kent will be asked to captain the M.C.C. team for India if Jardine is unable to do so.

Valentine is a hardhitting batsman and a brilliant fielder.—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF JAMSHED MILL WORKERS

Lesee Of The Mill Adjudged Insolvent

Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union, writes:—

The Workers of the Jamshed Mill situated on Fergusson Road are in a terrible plight as they have not been paid their wages so far for the month of June and for a few days of July that the Mill worked. The Workers were paid their wages of April and May only in July and that too after a good deal of pressure was exercised in that behalf by the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.

When the Workers found, that even after repeated demands they were not being paid their wages, they decided to stop work and accordingly the Mill was closed from the 12th July 1933.

The Workers approached the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union with their grievance about nonpayment of wages. The Union took up the question and organised a number of meetings and demonstrations but the mill-owner Mr. Chunibhai Manibhai flatly refused to pay pleading financial inability.

The Workers then resolved to take steps to get the lessee of the Mill adjudged an insolvent. Accordingly an application was filed on the 8th August in the High Court by Messrs. Tyabji & Co. the attorneys for the Workers. The Application was granted on the 16th August and Mr Chunibhai Manibhai was declared insolvent.

The situation in the Jamshed Mill throws a lurid light on the condition of the Mill Workers of Bombay and proves the urgent necessity of some legislation to compel the employers to pay their employees' wages as soon as they become due.

Sir Frederick Sykes (second from right) chatting in the Paddock at the Poona Races on Saturday.

150 VOLUNTEERS SERVED DAILY

Sirdar Jamiat Singh's Appeal For Donations To Camp

Sodar Jamiat Singh, writes:—

The Released Volunteers' camp, Jumnadas Prabhu Market, Khara Talao (Chor Bazar) is daily giving food to nearly 150 volunteers and the public is requested that if any volunteers approach them for help, instead of encouraging them to beg, they should direct such volunteers to the camp, where all efforts to send them to their homes and to find employment are being made. The work is much more difficult than was felt at the time of the opening of the relief and the public is requested to give support for the relief in whatever possible way they can.

I appeal to the local Congress leaders and sympathisers to visit the camp and help us by giving their valuable suggestions for the all round improvement of the affairs of the relief work.

Donations may please be sent to Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha, Lloyds Chambers, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

PERPETUATING KAVI NARMAD'S MEMORY

Gaekwar Gives Donation Of Rs. 1,000

BARODA, August 20.

His Highness the Mararaja of Baroda has given a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Gujarati Sahitya Sabha of Bombay for perpetuating the memory of the first Gujarati lexicographer Kavi Narmad of Surat, whose centenary is fixed for August 24.—A.P.

"UNNECESSARY & INADVISABLE"

Sangli's Protest Against Proposed Taxes

SANGLI, Aug. 21.

A public meeting was held last night to protest against the proposed income tax and entertainment tax, to be shortly moved in the ensuing State Assembly meeting.

Several speakers described the administration as top-heavy and disapproved of the proposed taxes as unnecessary and inadvisable.—A. P.

LIBERAL PROTEST AGAINST COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT

Contrary To All Accepted Rules Of Representation And Ideals Of Justice And Fair Play, Resolve Calcutta Conference

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

A conference of the representatives of the Liberals of Bengal was held last evening at the Indian Association Hall, Mr J N Basu presiding.

The conference, which was not open to the press, was addressed by Sir N N Sircar, who in a lengthy speech, it is understood, reviewed the work of the Joint Select Committee, giving an idea as to what was likely to result from the Committee's labours regarding the future constitution of India.

PLEA FOR FAIR PLAY

The conference passed a resolution protesting against communal settlement as laid down in the White Paper as "being contrary to all accepted rules of representation of communities in the constitution of the states, and also to the ideals of justice and fair play." It considered, the White Paper settlement of the communal question as regards Bengal, sacrificed the just rights of one community to favour others, and thought that placing of political powers on the basis of creed and class, was an element of disruption, which would destroy the solidarity of the State and cripple its usefulness.

JUTE EXPORT

Another resolution urged the British Government on the necessity for allocating the whole of jute export duty to Bengal inasmuch as the jute crop was almost the monopoly of this province and was produced at a great sacrifice by the people of this province.

The resolution also urged that, having regard to the financial conditions of the province during the last 13 years, and to the gloomy prospects it had in future, Bengal be assigned at least 75 per cent of taxes on income realised in Bengal.

EXCHANGE VALUE OF RUPEE

Another resolution urged the Government to take steps to double the prices of agricultural commodities through proper management of currency with a view to reducing adequately the exchange value of the rupee, having regard to the serious fall in buying power of the people due to a drop in the prices of agricultural commodities and having regard to the consequent misery among all the sections of the people, and to the great increase in unemployment.—A. P.

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PRESIDENTSHIP OF HINDU MAHA SABHA

Punjab Committee Proposes Bhai Parmanand

LAHORE, Aug. 21.
(By Mail.)

The following resolutions were passed at an Executive Committee meeting of the Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha held on August 16 in Lahore.

The following members may be nominated as candidates for the presidentship of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha session to be held in October at Ajmer.

1 Bhai Parmanand, 2 Mr C Y Chintamani; 3 R B Ram Saran Das; 4 Mr Mukundlal Puri; 5 Prof. D C Sharma.

As recommended by the Executive Committee of the Ambala Hindu Sabha, Dr Damayanti Bali be nominated as a candidate for the Ambala constituency bye-election to the Punjab Legislative Council.—A. P.

POLICE-RAJ IN BENGAL

Political Detenu Sentenced To One Year For Being 90 Minutes Late

Mr Justice Lort-Williams and Mr Justice Henderson of the Calcutta High Court upheld the conviction of Pritindranath Roy, a detenu by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Chinsurah for disobeying the terms of an order, but reduced his sentence from one year's rigorous imprisonment to the period already undergone.

According to the order in question, writes the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" the petitioner was to report himself every day at 5-30 p.m. to the thana which was only five minutes' walk from his place and was not allowed to be out of the house where he was detained after 6-30 P. M. It was said that on two consecutive occasions he did not appear at the thana until 7 p.m. The reason, he said was that on several occasions when he had gone in time, he had to wait for a long time for the Assistant Sub-Inspector who was not present when he went there. The Magistrate in his judgment said that the petitioner disobeyed the order wilfully.

Mr. Justice Lort-Williams in passing orders said that there was no suggestion that in disobeying the order the detenu had any intention of doing any undesirable acts and was acting simply wrong-headedly. In all these circumstances their lordships thought that it would be a sufficient warning if the sentence was reduced to the period already undergone and their lordships directed accordingly.

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A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

Riddle Of The Plague —And The Answer

Improved Housing And Sanitary Reform Will Eradicate It, Not Rat-Catching Quackery

In view of the present epidemic of plague in Poona and the concentration by the authorities on plague serum injections, rat-catching and killing, showing that their ideas still run in the fallacious groove of rats, fleas and inoculation, instead of being applied to the ascertained cause of plague outbreaks—namely, filthy soil and generally insanitary conditions—we reproduce below the material portions of the pamphlet by the late Dr. W. R. Hadwen, M.D., L.R.C.P. M.R.C.S.A., L.S.A. which was published by the British Union for the abolition of Vivisection, about twenty years ago.

The passage of time has left the question practically as it was when this pamphlet was published and Dr. Hadwen's article still stands as a scathing criticism of the whole attitude of the Indian Medical authorities towards the problem of plague and their treatment of it

OUTRAGEOUS QUACKERY

What with expensive bacteriologists, and elaborately equipped stations, preachers, and bribes, the purchase of rats 'et hoc genus omne,' the whole bag of tricks which accompanies modern science must be costing a pretty penny in India. One begins to wonder how much longer the Government is going to be deceived by one of the most outrageous pieces of quackery ever foisted upon a dependency of the British Crown.

Mr. Haffkine, the inventor of the Plague Vaccine, read a paper on Dec. 2, 1907, before the Epidemiological Section of the Royal Society of Medicine on "The Present Methods of Combatting the Plague," and it was nearly all about rats. Dr. Ashburton Thompson followed with a paper on "The Protection of India from Invasion by Plague," and his chief trouble appeared to be with regard to fleas. Mr. Haffkine says: "The efforts to secure protection from rats must secure universal approval." Dr. Thompson says: "Some intermediate agent is necessary to convey the infection in efficient form from rat to man. The intermediate agent can be no other than the flea." It would have been interesting if these scientific men had done a little more particularising and rather less generalising; for although an enormous number of experiments have been made in regard to these fleas, nobody seems quite certain whether the flea that bites the rat is the same species of flea that bites the human subject; and others, again, are not quite certain whether it is the flea that "plagues" the rat or the rat that "plagues" the flea; and the difficulty is not lessened by consideration of the serious problem as to how the rat or the flea (whichever might be the primary sinner) got hold of the plague in the first place!

ROUGH ON RATS.

Then another very serious difficulty has arisen which has puzzled science considerably, namely, that someone has discovered a microbe in the flea; now comes the knotty point whether the rat has not been grossly misrepresented after all, and and whether he is not rather to be pitied than blamed for being obliged to carry upon his back through life a sort of Noah's Ark on a small scale Could he but speak, the poor rat would probably talk to Mr. Haffkine in much the same way that Balaam's ass talked to Balaam. It is a question whether the riddle has been satisfactorily solved yet, and there is probably more truth than appears upon the surface in the old saw, that:—

Big fleas have little fleas
Upon their backs to bite 'em,
And these fleas have other fleas,
And so 'ad infinitum.'

We may depend upon it we have not got to the bottom of this flea business, and these scientific investigations upon fleas and microbes are likely to continue for a good many years to come; or at all events, as long as the British Government will supply the necessary funds for so important an enterprise as an investigation into the pathology of flea-bites.

In the meanwhile, the rats are having a rough time of it. Mr. Haffkine described how busy they have been in his department. He appears to be as well up in the science of rat-catching as in vaccine manufacture. Rats have been poisoned, trapped, tarred, and set at with cats: covered with petroleum so as to kill the fleas at the same time: houses and ships fumigated; mechanical hindrances constructed to prevent rats coming on shore and from entering houses, and so on, and so on.

POISON IS IN THE SOIL.

But he seems to be appalled at the awful number of rats, and Dr. Ashburton Thompson's heart must sink beneath him at the still greater number of fleas; and when it comes to the microbes in the fleas; especially when they are not quite sure which is the right one, the anxiety must be truly bewildering. These scientists deserve our sincerest commisseration. The heroism of the scientist is however, apparent, in the close of Dr. Thompson's address. I suppose it is his peroration, and runs as follows:—

"I do not doubt that when a broad and comprehenve survey of all the data has been taken it will be perceived that the exclusion of rats from occupied building in cities is the only measure which can permanently diminish the susceptibility of India to plague, and that as soon as this principle of action has been grasped, resolutions taken by Government will be conceived in the spirit which animated that courtier who, when he was desired to undertake a business which the King himself thought it hardly possible to carry through replied, "Sire, if it be difficult it is already done; if it be impossible, it shall be done"! !

That is very fine language, but we will back the rat against the Government after all!

Now, when rats appear in a house in this country, the ordinary man in the street does not write long-winded addresses ornamented with glowing perorations for the delectation of a society with a long name which has never done any practical good since it was founded, but he sends straight away for the sanitary engineer, and says: "Look here, I have rats in my house; there is something wrong with my drains or there's a leakage at the sewers, or there's some insanitary area near here which attracts them, and I want you to find out where and what it is and put a stop to it." He doesn't talk about fleas and microbes and bacteriological researches, but he goes straight for the soil and says, "There is something wrong there." And if the Government would just give Mr. Haffkine and all his army of scientific men with their tubes of caged filth and their patent squirts prompt notice to quit, and would employ half-a-dozen practical sanitary engineers with full powers to put a stop to the business, they could settle the plague in no time, and it would be an immense saving in life and treasure.

WHERE PLAGUE LURKS.

One thing is absolutely certain, that the plague practically confines itself to definite areas—namely, the southern part of the Bombay Presidency and the North-Western part of India, including the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. In the Bombay Presidency alone the plague is carrying off 7,000 men, women, and children a week. The Madras Presidency, Lower Bengal, and the Central Provinces have continued practically free. There must be some reason for this partiality, and to try to settle it by all this twaddle about rats and fleas and microbes and vaccines is merely trifling with a very serious problem.

A little more than two years ago Dr. Charles Creighton read a paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts giving the result of a three months' visit he had paid to India to study as an epidemiologist the conditions of plague in our great Indian dependency. He came to the conclusion that the difference between the healthy and diseased districts lay in the character of the houses and their sanitation. He gives, for instance, a graphic picture of a typical Belgaum village, in the Bombay Presidency, which had had a long series of plague epidemics, and he says:—

While the infection had crept about to all parts of this village site it was the unanimous opinion that it always began in a certain quarter, the high ground on the northern side, next to the high road, which was the particular quarter of the Muhammedan butchers and cattle-dealers. . . . . There was no regular slaughter-house, but each householder used the space before or behind it for killing in. . . . The whole soil of this elevated corner of the village was saturated with the blood and offal of many years, and swarmed with rats, as shambles always do.

A sanitary inspector had condemned this condition of things two years before, but the Commissioner had taken no heed. The village itself was composed of mud hovels upon earthen foundae tions.

WANTED—BETTER HOUSING.

Here is a description of a couple of them—

They were both old and crumbling, built of sheer mud, without plinths, standing side by side on a slight declivity of the main street. Each consisted of a single square room, without window or back door, with an oil-mill occupying the centre of the worn earthen floor. . . . The party wall between them was of mud, only six or seven feet high and crumbling at the top, so that the houses were open to each other across the whole pitch of the begrimed roof. Plague deaths had occurred in both, and in one of them five had died out of a family of six.

Leaving the Bombay Presidency Dr. Creighton describes other plague villages in the North-West which is now by far the worst seat of plague:—

The many thousands of villages which have had the infection in them are of a very uniform type. As one goes westward, the compact fort-like aggregate of mud walls and flat rooms becomes more distinctive, and throughout the whole of the Punjab that is the type. . . . The houses are often huddled together, with narrow winding lanes between the rows, and sometimes in compact blocks, back to back and side to side, with no intervals at all.

Speaking of one plague village in Jullundur, where 250 died from plague in two months out

(Continued on Page 9.)

PLAGUE IN POONA

Is Bombay Taking Adequate Precautions Against Infection?

From A Doctor.

Visitors to Poona from Bombay on Saturday last have returned full of the alarming news of the progress of the plague epidemic in Poona. It would appear that the city is now in the grip of this dreadful disease. Owing to the conjested conditon of that part of Poona, the open gullies and the indifference and ignorance of the people, the health authorities there find it very difficult to carry out the necessary measures. Little or no help is given to the authorities in their endeavour to destroy the rats in the affected region. Many Hindus there are averse to this. Not only do they give no help, such as allowing traps on their premises, etc., they actually throw the dead rats they find in their premises in the open gullies, thus creating a great danger for other people.

EXODUS BEGINS.

People are also deserting the city in great numbers. A good many have gone to the Cantonment, where plague has also made its appearance. It is reported to-day that the disease has appeared at Bhamburda and at Ghorphuri, and there is no doubt that it will soon be everywhere. The trains from Poona to Bombay are packed with people fleeing the city. No supervision has yet been established at the station to see that sick people may not travel. There is no disinfection of the kits and luggage of the people leaving Poona. It will be realised how serious the situation is and the great danger for Bombay.

Infected flees can be conveyed to long distances and diseased rats can reach Bombay very easily from Poona in goods trains. Once the disease gets a hold in Bombay it will blaze like wild fire as the present population of rats here lost its immunity against the plague long ago.

WHAT WILL BOMBAY DO.

A vigorous campaign against the rates ought to be the first precaution taken here, and a careful treatment of our drains and gullies with Pesterine or similar preparation to render their haunts untenable.

One would like to know what precaution is being taken here with the kit and baggage of the people arrving from Poona and the supervision exercised at the stations such as Dadar, Byculla and Victoria Terminus to prevent the spread of the disease into the city of Bombay.

Eating To Live

Dietetic Righteousness In Action

(BY K. L. SHARMA, Author of "Practical Nature-Cure", etc.)

On the last occasion I showed that wisdom lies in eating very much nearer to the minimum, than to the maximum of the stomach's capacity; this rule of health will receive ample confirmation from two more considerations, which are now to be given.

The first of these is the necessity there is, of maintaining our vital solvency; and for this we need to economise our vital energies, so as to serve all our needs. Man is not alone an eating and digesting animal, but many things else; he has, first, to win his daily bread: he has also to satisfy his finer tastes and his intellectual curosities, and to fulfil his spiritual needs.

It may be noted, in passing, that it is folly to relegate to the closing days of life the solution of the problems that relate to our spiritual nature. Energy for all these uses must be found; and if one spends all the available energy in eating and digesting, there would be none left for the higher uses. Supposing he eats all he can assimilate, leaving just enough vital power for elimination, he may possibly be a good animal, but will never attain the full stature of humanity.

FOUNDATION OF HAPPINESS

We also owe it to ourselves to be happy which is to have access to the Bliss of our own Innate Divinity, even here and now. By happiness we mean something quite different from pleasure; we mean something innate and constant; pleasure is something that comes and goes. And the foundation of happiness is the possession of an ample Vital Reserve—a store of vital power kept under lock and key by Nature herself. Whoever has this happiness, can, if he so chooses, almost dispense with pleasure. The need of this Reserve seems to have been intuitively realised by the Western poet, Milton who made his Satan say: To be weak is miserable, doing or suffering.

Happiness, being the natural and abiding staee of the soul, involves no expenditure of vital power. In this also it differs from pleasure, which is always a riot of sense, involving the loss of vital power. To the extent that one can afford to lose power, it is harmless. But we can save ourselves harmless only by constant vigilance. The wise man—the sage and saint—is one that remembers in practical life this vast difference between pleasure and happiness; and in order to realise this Happiness the wise man resorts to Religion.

THREE GRADES OF MEN

A very ancient Tamil sage, whose book of terse sayings is held in great reverence in the Southern Presidency, classifies men into three levels, according to their eating. He points out, to begin with, that doctors and medicines are unnecessary to one, who waits without eating, till he knows for certain that all the waste products of the last meal have been eliminated. This relates to the subject of Hunger, which we shall discuss later. The sage then goes on to details: disease is the effect of eating as much as one likes to, without regard to the ability of life to assimilate and eliminate. But a man may eat all he safely can,—that is, without incurring the penalty of disease. Why need he eat still less? The sage answers it thus: The man who eats the maximum, consistent with freedom from actual disease, cannot attain that level of happiness. Where abides in the abstemious eater; this happiness, as we have seen, is that which raises the wise eater above the craving for sense-pleasures which rides unto death the average man.

Thus we distinguish between the abstemious eater, the middling or average eater, and the gross eater; the last kind is not so rare as might be thought. It was a "qualified" doctor, who wrote: "One-fourth of what we eat nourishes us, the remaining three-fourths nourishes the doctors." To belong to the highest level, one must posses a pure and refined mind, with perfect self-control and enlightenment.

Hence, it is clearly worth our while to eat as near to the minimum as we can manage. Every morsel more than this minimum is a needless tax on our vitality. It is open to us to deny ourselves the unique excellence of the abstemious eater, who dwells on the highest level: but it would be wise, for the sake of our Vital Reserve, not to approach the maximum. In any case we need to know where we are in our eating.

REGULATION OF STOMACH-LOAD

How are we to know this minimum? One method is to reduce the food, morsel by morsel, from day to day, or to week to week and stop at some point, where the highest efficiency of mind and body is found possible. But this requires a degree of firmness and zeal for health, that is rare among civilised men.

By hearkening to the voice of the stomach itself, one may become aware of the point of time, when one ought to stop eating. The voice of the stomach may be very plainly heard,—if we are attentive,—telling us when it has received a fair load.

SLOW EATING

But before we can benefit by the signals from the stomach, we have to set ourselves right in the manner of our eating. It is possible for us to overeat, even before we get any message from the stomach, if we eat in haste, if we gobble up the food, instead of chewing and tasting every morsel. By slowness and deliberation in the act of eating—and only by that means—shall there be a chance for us to regulate the stomach-load: this practice is profitable, also because the mixing of the food with the saliva is a means of starting the digestion aright. If we do not keep each morsel in the mouth long enough for this mixing, the digestion will be ill begun, and entail more labour on the part of the organs lower down. But, thorough chewing, is not the whole of dietetic righteousness.

The next thing to do is to govern the sense of taste. There is no denying the fact that we eat more for the enjoyment of the act than for any biological benefit to accrue later on. The palate, when tempted by savoury viands, is apt to run away with us, in spite of resolutions to the contrary, registered in the most solemn manner; so we have to treat it as we do children kept it aloof from temptation.

The taste-sense, like any other sense, can be active for only a limited time if not subjected to special stimulation. After the lapse of that time—it may be just six minutes of deliberate eating for one, and four times that for another—the sense of taste becomes dull; the jaws also get tired from chewing, and the taste-value of every morsel becomes less and less; now the stomach has received its fair load —or at least not an unconscionably heavy one—and intimates the fact by means of a wind or eructation; this is the imprisoned air of the stomach, escaping on the stomach beginning its work of manipulating the food. This wind is the signal to stop eating. It would be well to stop eating even earlier, so as to reduce the burden still further.

ONE THING MORE

To be able to do this, one must avoid giving the palate any fresh stimulus during the meal. Such a fresh stimulus is given to palate by changing from one course of eating to another. The civilised eater is never satisfied unless he eats a variety of things in succession at the same meal; and he stops eating, only when the stomach is overstretched,—filled to bursting This is a point of great importance in our system of health culture; we shall discuss it in a separate contribution.

NEW AID TO SURGERY

Cutting Of Plaster Casts Now Done With Wire

It has long been a practice among publishers, especially in France and England, to lay a piece of string within the paper in which a periodical is wrapped. The wrapping is torn open by pulling one of the free, exposed ends of the string.

At a recent meeting of the New York State Association of Public Health Laboratories Dr. W. K. Kearsley showed how the same principle may be applied to remove plaster casts from legs and arms. Certainly the old method has nothing to commend it. The surgeon cuts his way through with huge shearlike pliers that have long handles to give him a good leverage, or he saws his way through, or he softens the plaster with vinegar. A tedious process at best and none too pleasant for the patient.

Dr Kearsley places three lengths of braided, rustproof wire between the inner bandages and the layers of cloth impregnated with fresh, wet plaster. One wire extends the full length of the back of the cast. The two other wires are placed along the front. To remove the cast the free end of each wire is attached to a small winder that reminds one of the keys used to open sardine cans. A few turns and the wire cuts through the cast and coils itself up. Dr. Kearsley finds it advisable to employ two keys or winders and to work them simultaneously toward each other. The system has been experimentally introduced, with satisfactory results, in the Eastern New York Orthopedic Hospital School.

SUN TREATMENT FOR EYES

Some Experiments Which Improve Eye-Sight

By R. S. AGRAWAL, Eye Specialist, Bulandshahr, (U.P.)

Many people are afraid of the sun. They protect their eyes with dark glasses, use umbrellas and sun shades. Book-keepers and people who work by artificial light wear contrivances of all kinds to shade their eyes from artificial light. It is a common practice that when the patient goes to an eye doctor and complains of the discomfort of the strong light of the sun, the doctor will recommend dark glasses. Is sunlight injurious? It is not. Of course, after remaining in the dark room and suddenly going out into the bright light one feels the change and if one is at all nervous the effect of the light on eyes is magnified i.e. exaggerated.

VALUE OF SUNLIGHT.

Some people complain that something ought to be done to prevent children playing out in the sun without any hats on. We are more liberal now and treat tuberculosis in children by exposing not only the head and eyes but their whole bodies naked to the sun and I understand it is a very successful treatment. Miners and other people living in the dark tenements develop all sorts of eye troubles. Their eyes become increasingly sensitive to the light rays until after a long time they cannot look at the strong light at all without pain. It is a well known fact that protection of the eyes from sun light or other kinds of light, is followed by weakness or inflammation of the eyes or eyelids.

The human eye needs the light in order to maintain its efficiency. The use of the eye shades or other kinds of protections from the light is very injurious to the eyes. Remember the sun is regarded as the God of the eyes and we are taught to worship God both morning and evening while facing the sun. Sun is a wonderful help in relieving all sorts of discomforts of the eye. Just experiment how the sun improves the sight:

PRELIMINARY EXERCISES

Before having the sun treatment, place the Snellen's eye testing chart, at ten feet distance and take a record of your best vision with both eyes. Then sit in the sun with your eyes closed slowly moving your head a short distance from side to side, and allowing the sun to shine directly on your closed eyelids for ten to thirty minutes. The eyeballs should also move with the movement of the head and not against. Forget about your eyes; just think of something pleasant and let your mind drift from one pleasant thought to another. Before opening the eyes turn the back to the sun and cover your eyes with palms of the hands for a few minutes. Then test your vision on the eye chart and note the improvement. Get as much sun treatment as you possibly can, one, two or more hours daily.

While facing the sun with closed eye lids, do not be in a hurry to look in the neighbourhood of the sun. Choose preferably the early morning sun-light. It is the light rays which benefit the eyes rather than the heat rays. Many people fear from the sun due to their fair complexion, they should keep in mind that the heat rays affect the complexion and not the light rays.

When the sun is not shining, substitute a strong electric light. A 1,000 Watt electric light is preferable, but requires special wiring. However, a 250 Watt light can be used with benefit, and does not require special wiring. Sit about six inches from the light, or as near as you can without discomfort from the heat, allowing it to shine on your closed eye lids as in the sun treatment.

In the beginning of the treatment, the strength of the light used should be less than that which will be used later on after the eyes have become accustomed to the strong light. It is an interesting fact that the eyes which have normal vision seem able to stand a strong light reflected into the eyes much better than can patients whose eyes are imperfect. Sungazing is also very helpful. Many people become able to look directly at the sun without any discomfort. When practising looking at the sun, one should not at first look directly at the sun unless the eyes are normal or have become accustomed to stand the strong light. Alternate frequently. Blink when you shift the sight. When you will shift from left to the right the sun will be imagined to be moving to the left and vice versa. This is simply an imagination, as you imagine that the objects move in the opposite direction while travelling in the train. This imagination is very important while gazing at the sun. Never stare at the sun. Remember to blink frequently.

"PALMING."

Looking at the sun is frequently followed by seeing red, blue, yellow and other colours. These colours disappear by relaxation methods which can be studied from Dr. Bates' "Principles of perfect sight without glasses." It is always very helpful to practise "Palming" for a few minutes just after sun treatment. By "palming" is meant closing and covering the eyes with palms of the hands, avoiding any pressure on the eye-balls, and then remembering something pleasant.

Many people feel discomfort whilt walking in the sun, and to relieve that trouble they use dark glasses. This trouble can be very easily checked. While walking in the sun, keep your sight downwards, blink on each step and imagine that the road objects move backwards.

No matter how sensitive the eyes may be to different forms of light, gradual exposure of the eyes to the same degree of the light has benefited the patients. The sun treatment is a benefit in many cases of blindness with hardening of the eyeball (Glaucoma), or softening of the eyeball (Cyclitis), also in cases of progressive cataract, ulcers, opacities, conjunctivitis, iritis, etc. I have the records of many patients of different diseases who have been cured by sun treatment. It is a matter of practical importance to know the wonderful effects of the sun on the eye.

FIGHT AGAINST CANCER

International Congress To Meet In Madrid In October

An International Congress for the Scientific and Social Fight against Cancer is to be held in Madrid from October 25 to 30 in the palatial premises of the Fine Arts Club, where the Ear, Nose, and Throat Congress was so successfully held last year.

The attendance of experts from all parts of the world, including such distant countries as Australia, Japan, and New Zealand, is expected to pass the thousand mark, and to rival even the great International Railway Congress held there in the spring of 1930.

An office has already been opened to deal with the enormous preliminary work which the undertaking entails, and the organization is in the same capable hands that made such a success of last year's and the Railway Congresses, many of the staff of interpreters and translators employed having had long experience of such congresses.

A daily bulletin will be published giving all the news and proceedings and programmes of events. French, English, Italian, Spanish, and German being the languages chosen for the programmes.

The proceedings will be divided into two chief sections—scientific and social, the former being concerned with the biology of the cancerous cell, the diagnosing of cancer in early stages, treatment of the disease and tumours of the nervous system; while the social side will deal with industrial and professional cancer, insurance and legislation, statistics, organization of anti-cancer methods and the education of the public against cancer. There will also be a series of lectures on the latest developments regarding the disease.

Up to the present the following have promised to read papers: Professors Borst (Germany); Garozzi (Italy); Carulla (Spain); Covisa (Spain); Cramer (England); Ewing and Grant (U.S.A.); Godart, Regaud, Roussy, and Vincent (France); Fischer (Denmark); Fichera and Gallenga (Italy); Guedes (Portugal); Gurwitch (Russia); Holleider, Holthusen, Keysser, Lassnitzki and Wintz (Germany); Maisin (Belgium); Pitard and Schintz (Switzerland); Prochazka (Czecho-Slovakia); Recasens and Rio Hortega (Spain); Roffo (Argentine); and Madame Luisi (Uruguay).

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1933

THE SEVENTH DAY

To-day is the seventh day of Gandhiji's fast, and Government are still stubborn in their refusal to give him the facilities he has asked for. He had not wholly recovered from the effects of his last fast when he undertook the present one, and complication is already reported to have set in, in the form of some kidney trouble. But neither his sufferings nor the justice of his claim, nor consideration for the service in which he wants to engage himself has moved Government except to the extent of transferring him to the Sassoon Hospital, where he will get better facilities, but, of course, still be treated as a prisoner.

The entire Nationalist Press has condemned the Government's attitude in this matter and organisations all over the country are passing resolutions of protest. But the "Times of India" fails to see any consistency in Gandhiji's recent actions. It is obvious that it does not want to open its eyes. It cannot imagine how a man who, as a prisoner, fasted twice for the service of Harijans could "neglect" it and plunge into politics in his brief spell of freedom. It is false to say Gandhiji ever neglected Harijan work. But in the present conditions of the country every free Indian must give his first and foremost consideration to the task of emancipating the whole country from its serfdom and not merely one community, however depressed. As Bernard Shaw puts it, foreign rule is like foreign matter in a body, and the first care of the body is to get rid of the foreign substance. No self-respecting Indian, let alone Gandhiji, would purchase personal freedom by abjuring politics.

It is a pleasant surprise, however, to note that even the "Times of India" expects that "the authorities will probably release him when his health becomes serious." We trust that Government will show at least that much consideration and release him before his condition becomes gravely critical.

Neglected Education

There is a note of apology running through the Quinquennial Report on Public Instruction in Bombay for 1927-32, just issued, and the Government Resolution on it. The Government have no money either for Higher Education, or for Secondary Education, compulsory Primary Education, or an Arts School. In every department frantic efforts are being made to raise fees and make the institutions self-supporting. Unfortunately, the salary scale of professors and teachers is not in consonance with their anxiety for economy. Looking to the conditions in India we are afraid the salaries are fixed too high, particularly when we consider the calibre of the men employed in this department. In foreign countries even world-renowned professors hardly get a tithe of the salaries paid in poor India, and even in America professors are often unable to make both ends meet.

On the one hand the University is increasing its examination fees year after year, and on the other the Government are anxious to make every educational institution self-supporting. Is it possible to do so, with the present abnormal salaries? Is it proper to sacrifice progress in education, for keeping professors and teachers in luxury? If this is not done, every year we shall see the same remark, namely, "the financial stringency prevented Government from providing the necessary funds for the expansion of education."

CLOSING OF COLLEGES

The Government Resolution remarks that one of the most notable events during the quinquennium was the appointment of a Director of Physical Training in Colleges. The Senate only the other day refused to make physical training compulsory. This is a matter deserving the attention of the Government and they should take steps to induce the Senate to do their best to improve the physique of the younger generation through sports and regular training. The reasons given by the Government for not closing down the colleges they maintained, on the score that it would lower the "standards of education" are far from convincing, as we have yet to learn that the Government colleges maintain a higher standard of education than similar private institutions.

In this connection we are not altogether sorry that they have decided to close down the Deccan College at the end of 1933-34, despite the sentimental reasons put forward in some quarters. The Government Resolution states that they are in communication with the Government of India for the latter to take over the Sir J. J. School of Art and maintain it as a Central Institution for the whole of India. We doubt whether the Government of India will agree to this and we doubt, too, whether it is desirable. But without impairing the efficiency of this institution, it is possible to make many economies to save the institution to the public.

DEFECTIVE ACT

The Resolution tells us that the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923 has been "found to be defective in several respects" and that Government are contemplating its amendment. The matter with the Act is that the Government have treated it more or less as a dead letter in practice and have shown no enthusiasm for the spread of compulsory primary education in the Presidency. No doubt we shall be told that financial stringency was at the bottom of this stagnation, but that is not the whole cause. The fact is, that Government have lost all enthusiasm for the education of the masses, and mere pious resolutions will not satisfy any one, or push forward the cause. At present they are engaged in a struggle with the Ahmedabad Municipality, which refuses to bow down before the educational bureaucracy.

The Government will find it increasingly difficult to conduct education along the lines they wish it, as education can only be useful so long as it helps to make real men of our younger generation. The primary object of education is not to regiment the rising generation according to official whims or mandates,—that is not done by any self-respecting country. On the whole, there was devastating economy in Primary Education, as well as Secondary Education, and Government are now considering the handing over of their schools in the districts to private agencies.

MUSLIM AWAKENING

There has been a remarkable awakening among Muslims and the number of their pupils has risen by 23.6 as against 16 per cent. for all communities. We hope Muslims will maintain their present enthusiasm for education and never allow it to flag, for in education along their future lies, and education alone will prove a good cement between the various communities in India. Another gratifying feature is the progress education has made among girls and the backward and intermediate classes, though the Government financial stringency is again a stumbling block in the way of more rapid progress.

The Government would do well to leave the schools to look after their politics, and devote their attention to real educational progress. "They consider that agitators who attempt to seduce students, from their studies during the formative years of their life and to infect them with a spirit of indiscipline and dissatisfaction are doing a great disservice to their country." This is a gratuitous admonition. Indians know better than a puppet Minister, or foreign bureaucracy, what is best for their own children.

Act Of Spoliation

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has done well to protest against the proposed transfer of the Civil Administration of Aden to His Majesty's Government. It is in the fitness of things that this Chamber has taken the lead in the matter. Aden owes its present commercial position largely to the businessmen from Bombay. When it was little more than a barren rock, the British Government were content to leave its military as well as civil administration to the Bombay Government. When it was developed into a strong military centre, its military administration was quietly taken over by His Majesty's Government, first as a temporary measure and then as a permanent one. And now they have made up their mind to take over the whole charge of it, just because it is to their advantage.

The people of Aden condemn this decision which is little better than an act of spoliation. So do the people of India. Even the Government of India till recently objected to the complete transfer. But now they are silent on the question. The British Government's arguments in support of their decision are ridiculous, and the Chamber has had no difficulty in tearing them to shreds.

One can only smile at the Government's plea that Aden is geographically far from India. If geography is to decide the issue, Britain, which is so much farther away, has a far worse title than India. Other arguments urged by the Government are little better. However, the question can be equitably decided only by the people of Aden and those of India, who now administer it. And the people of India, as also of Aden, have again and again protested against the proposed transfer. They should see to it, however, that their agitation does not become lax at the critical hour. The lead given by the Indian Merchants' Chamber should be energetically followed by other responsible bodies here and in Aden.

Press Views

Pettiness

In this dipute between Mahatma Gandhi and the Government no question of principle is involved. The Government have themselves pointed out in their statement that they have been reluctant to take action which could be regarded as an unreasonable interference with the work of social reform, or 'to take their stand too rigidly on the fact that Mr. Gandhi is by his own deliberate act a prisoner convicted for breach of law'. The question is thus merely that of the degree of freedom which should be allowed to the Mahatma for doing Harijan work. Does it really matter if the Mahatma sees more than two visitors a day in connection with Harijan work and sends instructions or contributions more than three times a week to the editor of the "Harijan?" Such restrictions merely evince a pettiness of outlook which may lead to grave consequences, and which, we may add, is unbecoming of a mighty Government.—"Leader."

"Bureaucratic Petulance"

What is noteworthy is that the principle of exceptional treatment in defiance of the letter of jail rules has been conceded by Government. But once the principle has been conceded the facilities—we want to emphasise this point—should be determined according to the nature of the work and the personality and the possibilities of the man who is to do it. Government had a ready and tried precedent on the same subject, for the same cause and in the same circumstances. Why, instead of adopting it, have they introduced irritating and insulting restrictions? The Government cannot, even in a mood of the wildest exaggeration, insinuate that Gandhiji had as a State Prisoner, abused in the slightest degree the privileges allowed to him for carrying on a campaign strictly against untouchability. The conclusion is forced on us that it is more an ebullition of bureaucratic petulence generated by a complacent sense of power than any sense of caution or desire for public safety that is responsible for the present attitude.—"National Call."

Needless Restrictions

It is, indeed, much to be regretted that a grim resolve by the Mahatma to fast unto death unless he is permitted to carry on Harijan work should be needed to induce the Government to come to a right decision in this matter. The Mahatma, in spite of the sentence of imprisonment he is undergoing, is a State prisoner in all but the purely technical sense of the expression, and as such is entitled in all respects to at least the same treatment that was accorded to him when he was last in jail. It is bad enough that by their thoroughly mistaken policy the Government have lost a unique opportunity of utilising the good offices of the Mahatma to restore political peace in India and re-establish healthy, normal relations between themselves and the country's greatest political organisation.—"Tribune."

NOTHING LIKE C. R.

W. P. Plans For Period Of Provincial Autonomy

By P. R. LELE.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is reported to have said on landing in Bombay that, "the importance of a change at the Centre on a Federal basis is being realised more and more in quarters which were absolutely hostile until a few weeks ago."

Elsewhere in the same interview he said: "The Die-Hard element in English politics is wholly opposed to Central Responsibility being established simultaneously with Responsibility in Provinces, and I anticipate that the Churchill-Lloyd School of Politicians will do all they can in the coming months to wreck or paralyse that portion of the White Paper which concerns the Centre." In yet another part of the interview he said: "Any advance upon the White Paper seems to me to be wholly out of question."

MISLEADING!

One would be led to think that the White Paper had provided the simultaneous establishment of Central Responsibility with Responsibility in Provinces, and that the Churchill-Lloyd school of politicians were going to try to prevent it. Para 13 of the Introduction of the White Paper says:—

"It is probable that it will be found convenient, or 'even necessary,' that the new Provincial Government should be brought into being in advance of the changes in the Central Government and the entry of the States."

The reference is to the Central Government, not to the Federation. Para 12 points out that, the "discussions with the States with regard to their Instruments of Accession cannot be undertaken until" the Constitution Act has been passed. The same para provides that "the condition to be satisfied before the Federal Constitution is brought into operation" will be "that the Rulers of States representing not less than half of the aggregate population of the Indian States and entitled to not less than half the seats to be allotted to the States in the Federal Upper Chamber shall have executed Instruments of Accession."

NOTHING LIKE IT.

The second clause of para 13 tells us about the position of the Central Government during the interval (which will be taken up by these discussions) between the first step, viz: "The coming into being of the autonomous Provinces" and "the complete Federation for which the Constitution Act will provide." It refers us to para 202 of the Proposals.

A perusal of para 202 will show that, there is nothing like "Central Responsibility" proposed therein. It reads:—

"The Constitution Act, though treating the Federation as a whole, will contain provisions en-

(Continued on Page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

CRY FOR MORE.

As was to be expected, the British are clamouring for more and still more safeguards.

Till recently they only asked that there should be no discrimination against them. They now want a guarantee of special treatment.

Mr. Richard Bond, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, speaking at the half-yearly meeting of the Chamber, held a few days ago, demanded that Indians should "agree to safeguards and treaty engagements" such as would "not only ensure freedom from discrimination but will embody special consideration for British trade."

We do not know if this truculent tone is due to the secret talks that the Manchester people had with Mr. H. P. Mody. But it was, we believe, to this very speech of Mr. Bond that Mr Mody referred when he said in his last statement made on his return to India that the speech "seemed to make a considerable advance on the previous attitude of Lancashire."

Whatever Mr. Mody may think of this attitude indicated by Mr. Bond's demand, we think Lancashire might take India a little more seriously.

FIRST STEP TO PEACE

Mr. F. E. James, M.L.A., recounting his experiences in England at the Joint Parliamentary Committee before Madras Europeans, said that the one thing which they all wanted was peace and tranquility in the constitutional sphere, so that Indians may not merely criticise the policy of the Government.

Unfortunately for these Europeans, they speak with two voices. While they help the Government in their policy of naked coercion in this country, they cannot get the co-operation of Indians in their efforts.

The Europeans do worse. They express sympathy with the aspirations of Indians and at the same time form an offensive and defensive alliance with the reactionary forces in England.

Mr. James asked his countrymen to keep away from party squabbles in Britain. This is a counsel of perfection. Mr. James, too, takes too much for granted when he says that, if the White Paper is thrown out, the whole country will be thrown into turmoil.

If such a thing happened, it would be rather the first step to peace.

THAT WHITE ELEPHANT!

The Minister for Local Self-Government took too much for granted when he told Mr. J. B. Petit that there was no public indignation in the Presidency over the preferential treatment given to a handful of Europeans in regard to hospital accommodation in Bombay.

Does he feel justified in keeping this white elephant despite the recommendations of the Reorganisation Committee, and the logic of cold facts?

Even if the Government want to throw open the remaining beds to the general public, what have they done in that regard? They ought to take the public into their confidence and tell them they have retrenched a great deal, in consonance with the financial requirements of the Presidency.

The Minister must remember that the majority in the Council does not represent public opinion, since it is composed of officials and their nominees and their humble followers.

They are as little representative of public opinion, as the occupants of the Treasury Bench.

PURDAH OVER KANARA.

How a thick veil is drawn over the North Kanara District and the "coercive measures to recover arrears" is shown in a letter to the "Hindu" by Mr. P. R. Ramayya who had been to Karwar to interview the District Magistrate, to prevent Police interference in his duties as a journalist, as he wanted to report the trial of Mr. S. Venketpathaiya, Advocate, Bangalore.

The Collector told him that he was a Congressman and assisting the movement, and that he did not trust him. He then sent Mr. Ramayya to the City Magistrate where he went through the inquisition, but was unable to satisfy the Karwar Solon.

Subsequently the District Magistrate ordered the journalist to remove himself forthwith to Bangalore and not to return to Kanara for a month. The trial is now unreported if it took place at all.

With such purdah methods we can well understand the state of mind of the people of Kanara, aided by flag-marches and the Royal Armoured Tank Corps.

IS IT SELF-GOVERNMENT?

The Calcutta Municipal Amendment Bill, as it has emerged from the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, is hardly consistent with the elementary rights of a self-governing body. Nor is it calculated to promote cordial relations between the Corporation and the Government.

The most debated clause in the Bill, wich regulates appointments to be made by the Corporation, provides that, without the previous sanction of the local Government in each case", no one shall be appointed as a Municipal servant if he has been convicted of an offence against the State.

The Committee rightly concedes that a conviction does not necessarily prevent a person from being a worthy Municipal servant. But the discretionary power could have been left to a responsible body like the Calcutta Corporation without the Government dictating to it.

Needless interference with self-governing bodies cannot but cause friction.

Readers' Views

HAWKERS' NUISANCE

From "Tax-payer."

While a controversy is going on on the one hand between the two Commissioners—the Police and the Municipal—as to who is responsible for the licensing of hawkers, and on the other the condemnation by the public of the Encroachment department, your readers will be able to judge from the following as to who is responsible for the deplorable state of things.

For nearly a month now, two fruit vendors with stocks on hand-carts have not moved an inch from the kerbside at the junction of Grant Road and Balaram Street (known as Charni Road Junction) and opposite Dr. Mulgaonkar's private hospital. I believe hand-cart men cannot establish themselves at a particular spot and must be moving about but these people have not done so. Only a fortnight back one of our notorious Encroachment Department cars was about 20 yards behind these "temporary shops" and had as its cargo one large hand-cart hawking kerosine oil, perhaps left unattended for a minute or so by the poor cooly, and the police are obviously turning a blind eye, as the handcarts have become permanent fixtures.

Are there different laws for different sections of hawkers? In fact these carts standing at the junction are a veritable danger to the life of tramway passengers, as between the tram car and the hand-cart, there is hardly any space for a passenger alighting when a car comes between. Will someone responsible wake up and take action? Or, are those responsible afraid to make a move seeing that the hand carts are owned by sturdy Mahomedans?

Holidays At Sixes & Sevens

From R. B. Paymaster, B.A., LL.B.

Is it not strange that the partial holiday of the Solar Eclipse of Monday was observed by the High Court from 11 a.m. till 2 p.m. and by the Small Causes Court of Bombay in the afternoon in continuation of the recess hour?

Why this glaring difference? Both the courts cannot be right in their recognition of the need for observing the partial holiday. The eclipse continues for about three hours in the forenoon when the people and more particularly the Hindus—have to perform their propitiating ceremonies and to observe their fast. In the afternoon after the eclipse is over they have to take their bath and break their fast observed for the occasion. Supposing one person has to do with both the courts on the day of the eclipse the poor man is unable to perform any religious acts and the object of granting a half-holiday is defeated.

There are many holidays for which different courts are closed on different days, or when some Courts closed, others are open. To take one instance, as regards the holiday that falls on Friday next. It has been inserted for the first time in the list of High Court holidays, but in the Bombay Court of Small Causes it is a full working day. The High Court has for a few years past been granting holidays observed by the banks, but the Small Causes Court under its supervision has quite different days in some cases on which they are closed for, the same holiday. This does not fail to cause confusion among those who have to come down from up-country to the courts in Bombay for their cases. Thinking that on a particular day the High Court being closed the Small Causes Court subordinate to it must also have been closed, so they come down to Bombay on the next day simply to find that their case was taken up and disposed of 'ex parte!'

Would it not be better for all the courts fixing the same days and hour for holidays, and those too Bank Holidays? Jurors and delegates of the Parsi Matrimonial Court know their position now that Bank holidays have been fixed.

Answers To Correspondents

B S Rajadhyax—We think it better to let the matter drop now. If we publish your letter it is likely to reopen a discussion which has been closed.

SHOLAPUR MUNICIPALITY

From Mr. B. N. Jakkal, President, Sholapur Municipality.

In the news published in your paper of the 7th instant under the heading of "Sholapur Municipal Meeting Scandal," it is alleged that, apparently to avoid the awkward situation that would arise if the motion for the adjournment of the House on account of Mr. Gandhi's arrest were admitted and at the same time to please his party, the Municipal President, Mr. Jakkal left the meeting hall.

These grounds suggested by your correspondent for Mr. Jakkal to leave the hall are quite imaginary and false.

The President (i.e. myself) had already ruled out before such resolutions that did not relate to the Municipal affairs as out of orders and hence, apprehending that the President would do the same in this case also, Rao Saheb Laxminarayan, who belongs to the minority party, proposed Mr. Patil in the chair during the short absence of the President, who unaware of any such intended move had just stepped out only for a short time to attend to some other urgent matter. Rao Saheb Laxminarayan, himself, then proposed the said motion and the further procedure of passing the same was so hurriedly carried out that the work of the meeting was finished with five or seven minutes.

In the circumstances, I hope you will publish this letter, in order to remove the misunderstanding caused about myself in the public.

"Best" Service

From A "Clerk."

In Madras, which I recently had an occasion to visit, there is an accelerated Tramway Service on all the lines during the busy hours of the day for the convenience of Office-going Clerks, who constitute a majority of the passengers travelling by Tram Cars. And our "Best" Service Cars—so much boosted—patronised by the same fraternity, crawl like snails especially during these hours when time is precious and passengers have to be in time for work—and this is the self-styled "Best" Service.

Tramway Passengers at Madras have again the advantage of monthly passes like those passengers travelling by Rail, and in Bombay, the "Urbs Prima in Indis", we have never heard of it.

In spite of all this, we (?) call it the "Best" Service and nickname Madras the head-quarters of a "benighted Presidency." Is not the boot on the wrong foot?

Support Dr. Deshmukh's Move

From a Victimised Matriculate

It is with a profound sense of gratitude to Dr. Deshmukh that I appeal to all the members of the University Senate to accord their hearty support to his motion to hold the Matriculation Examination twice a year.

The move, as it is rightly greeted by those who have long suffered, ought to have been conceived a long time back. In 1926 when a few reasonable facilities were offered to the students to enable them to go through this fiery ordeal—the Matriculation Examination. As compared with similar Examination of other Universities, our Matriculation besides being stiff is wrongly conceived. Nine papers in six subjects is too much strain on young students who are truly speaking, found wanting in sound and sufficient knowledge of practically all the subjects prescribed for them. This being the case, if the Matriculation is held twice a year like the other final Examinations in Arts, Science, Commerce, Medicine, and Law, the student plucked will have the chance of making one more attempt within six months of his failure instead of rotting for one complete year.

In order to avoid the much talked of inconvenience, the Examination should be divided into two parts like the other Examinations. The Examination held as usual in April should alone make the Candidate eligible for further studies in Arts College whereas that which should be held in October as a supplementary Examination like other higher Examinations should debar the student from College education.

Thus the new move would prove "a blessing in disguise" when the problem of unemployment is raging high among the so-called educated class. Instead of swelling the list of "Unemployed Graduates" a considerable number of such Matriculates would be forced to explore other avenues of earning their livelihood.

HARIJANS APPEAL TO GOVT. TO SPARE MAHATMA

Do Not Crucify Him On Cross Of Jail Discipline

He Alone Can Bridge Long-Standing Gulf Between Two Sections Of Hindus, Says Baloo

The First Public Performance of Bhaktipradarshak Mela of Harijans was held on Sunday at 9 p.m. in the compound of Currimbhoy Ebrahim Library Hall, Parel. A large gathering of the Rohidas Samaj was present, and it was resolved that the following resolution which was passed unanimously should be addressed to H E the Viceroy of India, and the Governor of Bombay.

RESOLUTION

"This meeting of the Harijans regrets to learn that Mahatma Gandhi has entered upon a fast unto death till the Government allows him to carry on the work for the uplift of the Harijans as before.

This meeting therefore humbly request the Government to be kind and allow the Mahatma to carry on from Jail his work relating to the uplift of the Harijans as unrestricted as before, for they fear that their interests will otherwise suffer to a large extent.

The meeting was held to attend the rehearsal of the Bhaktipradarshak Mela started for the ensuing Ganeshotsav by the Harijans exclusively under the direction of Mr. Sacaram N. Kajrolkar, the well-known Harijan poet and dramatist and to pass a resolution of confidence in Mahatma Gandhi who has undertaken a "fast unto death" in the Yerravada Jail on account of his not being allowed to carry on without restrictions his service in the cause of Harijans.

The meeting was attended by about fifteen hundred Harijans, both male and female. Mr. P. Baloo, the well-known Cricketer and a prominent Harijan leader of Bombay, presided.

Dr. S S Sathaye, Mr. D. S. Babrekar, and Mr. M. N. Talpade attended and addressed the meeting.

INFERIORITY MUST GO

Dr. Sathye exhorted the audience to give up the inferiority complex which the unfortunately cherished in their minds about their status in society. He said that the Harijans must give up the vices which were prevelent among them.

Mr. Babrekar referred to the coincidence of the fast which Mahatma Gandhi had started in Yeravada Jail and the day's celebration and said that the day's celebration was a complete proof that the Harijans were thoroughly responding to the move which Mahatma Gandhi had taken during the last year for the uplift of the Harijans. He further said that the demand of Mahatma Gandhi for facilitates to carry on Harijan service was quite reasonable and was conceded to him by Government last year, and there is no reason why should refuse it this time. He exhorted the audience not only to look at the performance of the Mela for amusement but to carry home its teachings and put them in practice.

Mr. Talpade said that when he saw the performance of the kids that night he was convinced that the performance was such as could do credit even to the children of the highest community.

HE ALONE CAN BRIDGE GULF

Mr. P. Baloo explained to the audience the importance of the life of Mahatma Gandhi to their cause. He said it was essential that the Mahatma should live if the ideal of the Harijans was to be achieved and he was certain that he was only person who could bridge the long standing gulf between the two sections of the Hindu community.

Mr. P. Baloo then declaring the Bhaktipradarshak Mela open explained to the audience the importance of such institutions to their community and appealed to the audience to emanulate the teachinfs of the Mela in their life and bear in mind the advice which the guests of the day had given them. Mr. Sacarambua Kajrolkar gave in short the history of the Mela and how he was able to make it a success with the help of several other leading members of the community.

Several guests who were present declared donations spontaneously.

GANDHI SEVA SENA'S APPEAL

The Gandhi Seva Sena has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy:

We, the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena, a women's association working for the amelioration of the deplorable conditions of the Harijans, feel grieved and distressed that the life of Mahatma Gandhi which is so precious to millions of his countrymen and countrywomen should be jeopardised over technical points of jail discipline.

Gandhiji is acknowledged to be the all-powerful support of this much belated humane movement in our country. We cannot help contemplating with despair, the terrible bitterness which will enter Indian hearts if any harm comes to the greatest and the most loved Indian of our times. Responsibility for Gandhiji's life rests now with the Government and we feel your Excellency must realise that Government's action and attitude in this matter are not likely to promote cordiality between India and England.

BOMBAY SHROFFS PRAY FOR MAHATMA

"The members of the Bombay Shroff Association will close their business to-day (Tuesday) to give expression to their intense feelings of anguish at the fast unto death which Mahatma Gandhi is passing throuyh consequent upon Government restricting his facilities to carry on Harijan Work as unhindered as before."

"The Committee recommend to the members to pray to the Almighty for the long life of Mahatmaji."

WIRE TO AUTHORITIES

The Bombay Shroff Association have addressed the following wire to the Home Member, Government of Bombay and the Home Member, Government of India.

"The Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association are much aghast and intensely pained at the attitude of the Government in persisting to refuse Mahatma Gandhi unrestricted facilities to carry on the Harijan work, as were accorded before under the Yeravada Pact, even though it is now the sixth day of his fast. The Committte earnestly hope that Government would listen to the heartfelt prayers that are being offered to the Almighty by the whole Nation for Mahatmaji and thus avert a calamity."

AVERT CALAMITY

Ahmedabad Mandals Wire To Viceroy

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 21.

The secretaries of the Mahila Mandal have sent the following telegram to the Viceroy: "Ahmedabad women earnestly request His Excellency to give concessions to Mahatma Gandhi for Harijan work to avert calamity."

A similar telegram has also been sent by Lady Vidyagauri, President of local anti-untouchability League.—A. P.

RUMOURS ABOUT HYPERION

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Detrimental rumours in circulation regarding St. Leger favourite Hyperion, but nothing can confirmed at Newmarket where it cantered for five furlongs this morning. The fact remains that several leading bookmakers willing lay against him.—Reuter.

"RELEASE POLITICALS"

Mr. Mehrotra's Resolution Tops List In Ballot

AGENDA BEFORE "ELDERS"

Resolution for Transfer of Andaman Prisoners will also Be Moved.

SIMLA, August 21.

Mr. Mathraprasad Mehrotra tops the list with his resolution, demanding the release of political prisoners in ballot held to-day for the meeting of the Council of State on September 6.

The next resolution is that of Mr. Hussain Imam, recommending the reduction of strength of the provincial cadre of the I.C.S. for direct recruitment in provinces and the removal of discrimination in the overseas pay of the Indians recruited in India and in London.

The third resolution for the same day suggests the transfer of political prisoners in Andamans to Indian jails and will be moved by Mr. V.V. Kalikkar.

Mr. Mohamad Suhrawardy has secured the first place on September 4 for his resolution to provide members of the Council of State with a complete code of powers, privileges and immunities as in the case of legislatures in other parts of the Empire and to grant gold passes to members, their wives and dependents when they are travelling from their constituencies to the headquarters of the Government of India.

BETTER ROYTS' LOT.

Other important resolutions on September 4 are:—(1) Resolution by Mr. Hussain Imam requesting the appointment of a committee to find ways and means to better the condition of the agriculturists. (2) Mr. Kalikkar's resolution for a committee of officials and non-officials of both the Houses of the Central Legislature to enquire into the grievances of the Andaman political prisoners. (3) Chaudhari Mohamad Din's resolution asking for a reduction in railway freights on the transport of the Punjab wheat and (4) Mr. Mathraprasad Mehrotra's resolution demanding the publication of correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, regarding the sale of silver for the payment of the War Debts to America.—A.P.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS FOR SEPT. 5

Mr. Jadhav's Amendment To I. P. C. To Come Before Assembly

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Ballot for non-official bills held to-day in the Assembly for meeting on September 5 has favoured Mr Jadhav, who has a bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code for certain purposes.

Mr Raghubir Singh secured the next place for his bill to protect milch cattle.

Mr Amarnath Dutta has several bills to amend various sections of the Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes and the Income Tax Act. He has also a bill to repeal certain special enactments, supplemtnting the ordinary Criminal Law and another to provide for the prevention of the export of dried meat.

Another important bill is by Mr Jagannath Aggarwal to amend the Specific Relief Act.—A. P.

Sir K V Morgan (55) Conservative membr of Parliament for Fulham East since 1922 died at London to-day after operation.—B.O.W.

Lady Sykes snapped in the Paddock at the Poona Races on Saturday.

PEACE IN FRONTIER?

Mohmands Ask Authorities To Withdraw Troops

JOINT JIRGAH

Lashkars Collected In Kamalai Area Dispersed

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

On the 15th August leading Maliks (chiefs) of the Upper Mohmands asked the authorities to withdraw the troops in Gandao "in order to avoid bloodshed."

They were told that troops would remain until hostile lashkar had dispersed and until Government were satisfied that Halimzais were in no further danger of aggression.

This reply was confirmed by the vigorous action of the Peshawar Brigade Column on the 16th which left Maliks in no doubt as to Government of India's intentions. As a result the Upper Mohmands and Halimzais opened negotiations, over 300 representatives of both parties attending a joint 'jirgah' on the 18th. It is said that the Halimzais undertook to ask Government to withdraw the troops from Gandao. Upper Mohmands appear to have agreed to this and both ground and air reconnaissance confirm the dispersal of the lashkar, which had collected in Kamalai area. The Dara Bridge over Panjkora at Balampat, which was washed away in the recent rains is being constructed by the first field ocmpany (Sappers and Miners).

Owing to a possibility of interference by hostile tribesmen, protection is provided by the first Abbotabad Infantry Brigade which is located near the bridge site in Timur Gara area with a detachment at Kanran Kando.—A. P.

CANAL MEN ON STRIKE

Demand Shorter Hours in Closing Locks.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Aug 21.

All inland water-borne traffic north-east of France is completely held up as result of a strike of canal water-men who demand shorter hours in closing locks at night. No fewer than 60 barrages consisting of barges 7 or 8 deep now block Oise between Chauny and Conslans and it is rumoured that strikers are plotting a release of number barges and let them float down Oise so as to block the Seine at the confluence with the Oise.

2 tugs manned by the blue jackets and waiting war Audersy-on-Seine to deal with any such attempts and gendarmes an patrolling the banks of the Seine.

John Grierson, British airman who was flying to America by northern air route has abandoned the attempt.—B.O.W.

NOTHING LIKE C. R.

(Continued From Page 6.)

abling the Provincial Constitutions for which it provides to be brought into being, if necessary, before the Constitution, as a whole, comes into being. Transitory provisions also to be included in the Constitution Act, will enable in that event temporary modifications to be made in the provisions of the Constitution Act.. .... Broadly stated, the effect of these transitory provisions will be that the executive of the Central Government, though necessarily deprived of much of its present range of authority in the Provinces would, for the time being be placed in substantially the same position as that occupied by the Governor-General-in-Council under the existing Act."

DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru himself admits that "any advance upon the White Paper seems to me to be wholly out of question." And surely, the position "occupied by the Governor-General-in-Council under the existing Act" cannot be mistaken even for a shadow of 'Central Responsibility.' Why in spite of this clear statement in the White Paper itself, Sir Tej Bahadur should tilt at the Churchill-Lloyd school of politicians, it is difficult to understand.

In the nature of things, it is impossible to establish Central Responsibility apart from the complete Federation. The executive of the Central Government may, during the interval between the establishment of Autonomous Provincial Governments and the complete Federation, be more responsive to public opinion, but cannot be responsible in the constitutional sense of the term. The idea of the Federation has been accepted on all hands and the establishment of Central Responsibility as such before Federation will only delay the latter and bring in so many elements of conflict that Indians would be compelled to say "Save us from this Central Responsibility."

THEIR RESPONSIBILITY.

If there was the least chance of the Central Legislature composed of representatives elected by the voters in the Provinces being invested with power to negotiate through responsible ministers with the States, Central Responsibility would be considered a convenient and feasible proposition. Or if we were in a position to say: "We don't care for the States," Central Responsibility were thinkable apart from complete Federation.

As it is, you have to reconcile yourselves to an interval in which the executive of the Central Government will be "in substantially the same position as that occupied by the Governor-General-in-Council under the existing Act" despite the wiles of Lord Reading and protestations of Sapru-Jayakar. And, for this position, the responsibility is not of Churchill-Lloyd group of politicians, but of MacDonald-Baldwin-Hoare group of politicians.

DO NOT ANTAGONISE JAPAN

Withdraw Lancashire Preference And Japanese Will Not Complain, Says Walchand

Presiding at the third Quarterly General Meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, in the course of his address observed:—

"My impressions of the prospects of Indian Constitutional Reforms and the National Government's position in England are not happy and I cannot persuade myself to believe that, any substantial good is likely to come. What I feel most, however, is that, there should have been such a lack of unity, both of purpose and action, among ourselves, even amongst the best six of seven intellectuals, who have been always finding fault with others and particularly, the Congress, and whose creed has been co-operation with Government at any cost. If I read the situation aright, I venture to say that, if only these gentlemen had all along stood united, it would have been difficult for powers that be, to reject our legitimate demands. We could have been able to register a very substantial advance on our present position.

These gentlemen, it was rumoured, could not unite even among themselves. The result is that, we see to-day, the sad spectacle of being given a cold shoulder and treated with scant courtesy.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE RELATIONS.

Trade relations between this country and Japan are not happy to-day and Japan's feeling is exacerbated, particularly, since the notice of abrogation of the trade convention. It appears from the present condition of the Indian cotton textile industry, as seen from recent balance sheets, that it is doing well in spite of the 75 per cent. duty on foreign piecegoods, with a big preference for Lancashire. The only inference to draw is that, not only Japan but even Lancashire is competing with Indian mill manufactures.

By all means we should try protect and advance the interests of our cotton textile industry, but we should not discriminate against any particular nation, especially against a nation like Japan, which is a big consumer of our cotton. If the preference shown to Lancashire is withdrawn Japan will have, I feel, no reason to complain and the impression that the tariff preference is for the benefit of Lancashire will go away.

"I hope, when the Simla Conference meets, and the points of view of Lancashire and Japan are made known through their delegations, decision in respect of future policy will be reached only in consonance with the true economic interests of India.

I am conscious of the great inroads that Japan is making into the Indian market by throwing upon it vast quantities of her manufactures at such phenomenally low prices. I am aware that several smaller industries have approached Government of India, asking them to put the anti-dumping measure into action immediately. I trust Government of India to treat this matter as one of urgency and take the necessary steps at a very early date, without antagonising our Asiatic neighbour by discriminatory treatment. I am really doubtful if it is politic or wise for us to estrange Japan, which buys more from us than she sells to us and which is economically so strong and efficient. The world also knows now, how strong she politically is from the way she has successfully defied the League of Nations recently.

GOLD FLIGHT.

"So far, gold worth at most 150 crores has left the shores of the country and Government have done nothing to prevent this flow of yellow metal, when every other nation is trying to conserve its gold resources. When the fiery important measure, which Mr. Roosevelt took on his installation as President was to put an embargo on the export of gold from the U.S.A., when the Bank of England has been following a policy of steadily accumulating gold resources, it is strange to find that, Government of India are supinely watching things! What is worse, we are told, the export is in the interest of India. I hope Government do bestir themselves even now and take the necessary steps to put a stop to the flight of gold and buy it themselves.

DECCAN CANALS AREA.

I take this opportunity to emphasise the urgent need of railway communications in the Deccan Canals area, if the Sugar Factories that are under construction in this part are to be able to serve the purpose they were intended for. If the Nira right and left bank areas are to be served by railway communications along with the rest of this part of country, I am of opinion that narrow gauge line from Pandharpur to Lonand through Phaltan and Akluj and another from Baramati to Aqluj through Kalamb and Babda are the only alignments which would meet the requirements of the situation. I cannot understand any other line, which avoids two fairly big-sized factories under construction—one near Phaltan and the other near Kalamb on the Baramati-Indapur Road. There will be enough traffic for an economically constructed narrow gauge line and it should early begin to yield a reasonably fair return. The Deccan Canal area needs development and this can only be possible if railway communications are made early available.

In the absence of such communications the industry will experience some handicap and when it is understood that, there will be fairly keen internal competition in the sugar market the necessity for such communications in order to remove the handicap becomes all the greater.

WHEAT-ACREAGE

Four Powers Agree To 15 P. C. Restriction Of Crops

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Representatives of 31 countries assembled here to-day in an attempt to organise the production of wheat on an economic basis for the benefit of the producers and the consumers. Mr. Bennett, the Canadian Premier, was elected president.

The 4 principal wheat-exporting countries, Argentine, Australia, Canada and the United States, which have reached a provisional agreement for a 15 per cent. restriction of crops in the years 1933/34 and 1934/35 later reached an understanding with the Danubian countries, and also negotiated with Russia with a view to its incorporation in any agreement.

The agreements hitherto reached are conditional upon a satisfactory co-operation of the importing countries, which will now be asked to limit the wheat-acreage, stimulate the consumption and remove the various impediments to the international wheat trade.—Reuter.

RUSSIA WILLING TO JOIN

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Wheat Conference appointed a sub-committee consisting of 10 countries including the United States, Argentina, Canada, France and Italy to examine the technical details of a draft agreement.

This will possibly be followed by the appointment of a permanent body to deal with the technical matters concerning an organisation of wheat production.

It is understood that Russia is willing to enter the scheme if a basis of agreement can be reached.—Reuter.

PROTECTION FOR DEFENCE

Rothermere Urges India To Be Grateful By Buying British

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.

In a letter to the "Times" (London) Lord Rothermere emphasises that the disproportion between the defensive outlays of India and Japan is due to the fact that India's security is largely depends upon the armed strength of Britain.

He claims what the least return that Indians could make for the protection against the Sea and Land aggression is a free access to the Indian market for all British manufactured goods.

Bombay Registers Record Rise In Girl And Harijan Students

WOMEN'S PROGRESS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Why Bombay Govt. Have Not Accepted Reorganisation Committee's Recommendation Of Closing Down All Arts Colleges

The Government of Bombay resolution, gives the quinquennial report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the years 1927-1932. In the course of the report it is stated:—

"The total number of students in Arts Colleges rose by 32.1 per cent. The increase of women students from 380 in 1926-27 to 698 in 1931-32 is significant of the progress made by women in higher education. The number of Arts Colleges affiliated to the University rose from 18 to 19, and of professional colleges in British districts from 10 to 11 during the quinquennium.

An important event of the quinquennium is the opening of a new Government Arts College, viz., the Ismail College at Andheri, near Bombay. The college owes its existence to the munificent donation of Sir Muhammad Yusuf Ismail. Government decided to open and maintain this college at a considerable cost to provincial revenues during a period of great financial stringency in the hope that it may prove a centre of Islamic culture and learning in Western India and will receive adequate support from the Mahomedan public.

ARTS COLLEGES.

The desirability of maintaining Government Arts Colleges from public revenues has often been questioned mainly from the financial aspect. The question has recently been thoroughly considered again in connection with the report of the Reorganisation Committee who recommended that Government should declare it to be their policy to close down all their Arts Colleges within a given time, varying according to the particular circumstances of each case, and to give grants-in-aid to approved bodies coming forward to take them over. Government however have not accepted the view of the Committee that if public opinion demands a lowering of standards of education, they must necessarily acquiesce. On the contrary they have decided that in this matter it is incumbent on them to lead public opinion, and not to commit themselves on purely financial grounds to a policy which would, in their opinion, result in a deterioration of educational standards, and in a diminution in the facilities for higher education which are at present available. The Committee estimated that if all the students in the five Government Arts Colleges were educated in aided colleges, Government would secure an immediate saving of about 3 lakhs of rupees, which, as revised rates of pay are introduced, would fall gradually to 1 lakh. Government considered that this saving was not sufficient to justify their embarking on a policy, which will not, in their opinion, be in the best interest of education in the Presidency.

DEFECTIVE B. P. EDUCATION ART.

In their Resolution on the report of the last quinquennium Government observed that the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1923 had been found to be defective in several respects and that the amendment of the Act, so as to make its terms more consonant with present day conditions, had been under consideration for some time. The comprehensive report of the Hartog Committee has thrown a flood of light on the whole question. The stage has now been reached when a draft amending Bill has been prepared and is being considered by Government. They hope also to be in a position shortly to issue orders on the important recommendations which the Primary and Secondary Education Committee have made regarding school courses and the introduction of subjects of a vocational character.

At the end of the last quinquennium there were four District Local Boards in the Northern Division which had refused to take over control of primary schools under the Primary Education Act of 1923. Out of these the District Local Boards of Surat and Broach reconsidered their attitude and agreed to assume control of primary education in their Districts. The District Local Board of Kaira has also recently taken over control. The only Board which is still maintaining its attitude of non-co-operation is, therefore, the District Local Board of Ahmedabad. Government trust that this Board also will follow the example of the others and put an end to a position which is having an adverse effect on the progress of primary education generally in the District.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Government are pleased to note that the ever increasing demand for secondary education shows no signs of flagging. The total number of secondary schools for boys and girls of all kinds increased from 529 to 689 and the number of pupils in them from 1,00,296 to 1,23,578. The increasing demand for a knowledge of English is much in evidence among the Intermediate and the Backward Classes, and the Muhammadans. Owing to continued financial stringency Government have unfortunately not been in a position adequately to increase their assistance to aided institutions under the Grant-in-aid Code and they note with regret that there is a large number of secondary schools which the Department is unable on this account to add to the list of aided schools.

The Reorganisation Committee appointed by Government recommended 'inter alia' that the process of withdrawal from the management of secondary schools should be accelerated and that Government should declare a policy of abolition of their Anglo-vernacular schools as quickly as possible. After careful consideration of this suggestion Government have accepted the general principle that Government secondary schools should be transferred to private agency as soon as they are satisfied that a body is available to take over responsibility whose constitution and financial resources, assisted by such grant-in-aid as may be admissible, are such as to ensure that the transferred school will be maintained in a state of efficiency. They have also decided that any saving effected by such transfers should primarily be utilised for righting the position under the Grant-in-aid Code.

GIRLS' EDUCATION.

It is gratifying to note that there has been remarkable progress in the education of girls during the quinquennium and that the institutions for girls increased from 1,761 to 1,968 and the number of girls under instruction increased from 222,859 to 292,035. The public are waking up to the fact that social advancement cannot be achieved on a sound basis unless women participate fully and the subject is now receiving increased attention on all hands.

The statistics furnished in the Report show that the number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction in all classes of institutions increased by 23.6 per cent, during the quinquennium as against 16.0 per cent. in the case of all communities. The figures of literacy in the Presidency excluding Sind however show that while the Muhammadans are decidedly in advance of the Intermediate and the Backward Class Hindus and their percentage much higher than the percentage for all communities or for Hindus as a whole they are still behind the Advanced Hindus. The literacy figure which is 10.4 per cent. continues to be unsatisfactory when compared with that for the advanced classes of Hindus which is 18.0. Muhammadans are now taking to higher education far more freely than was formerly the case and there is a marked increase in the number of successful students both in the collegiate and secondary institutions. Although the increase in the number of Muhammadan girls in secondary schools and colleges is encouraging, the statistics given in the Report emphasise the fact that the Muhammadans continue to be very far behind the other communities in this respect. Government are pleased to notice that there has been a marked increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils in Sind and that advantage is being taken of the special facilities afforded by them in the shape of scholarships etc., for the encouragement of higher education. They trust that the leaders of the Muhammadans in Sind will do all in their power to encourage literacy especially among Muhammadan girls.

HARIJAN PUPILS.

Government observe from the report that there has been an increase of 17 and 10 per cent. respectively during this quinquennium in the number of pupils of the Intermediate and Backward classes of Hindus in colleges, secondary and primary schools, but regret that a decrease has been recorded so far as training institutions and other special schools are concerned. The decrease in the case of Training Schools is due to the restriction in admissions, while that under other special schools is due to the closure of some such schools by Local Authorities as a measure of retrenchment. The various measures taken by Government during the quinquennium to safeguard the interests of the backward classes as a result of the recommendations of the Depressed classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee will, it is hoped, ensure a steady improvement in the condition of these classes and the next quinquennium should show marked progress in their literacy. In order to protect the depressed classes especially in villages, where invidious distinctions between pupils of these and other communities are still being observed, Government have laid it down explicitly that all the pupils should sit together in classes regardless of caste distinctions and that separate seating arrangements for pupils of the Depressed classes or others will not be allowed.

QUESTION OF DISCIPLINE

Government have on other occasions laid down their policy regarding the maintenance of discipline in schools and colleges in times of political unrest and do not propose to dwell further on the subject. Broadly their attitude is that they will not tolerate the interruption of the normal education courses for reasons entirely unconnected with education and will take all possible measures to maintain discipline. They consider that agitators who attempt to seduce students from their proper studies during the formative years of their life and to infect them with a spirit of indiscipline and disaffection are doing a grave disservice to their country. The vast majority of teachers have done their best to counteract such pernicious propaganda, and to them the gratitude of the public is due. At present education is proceeding normally, undisturbed by extraneous influences, and Government trust that all parents as well as the public generally will co-operate with them in maintaining this position.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

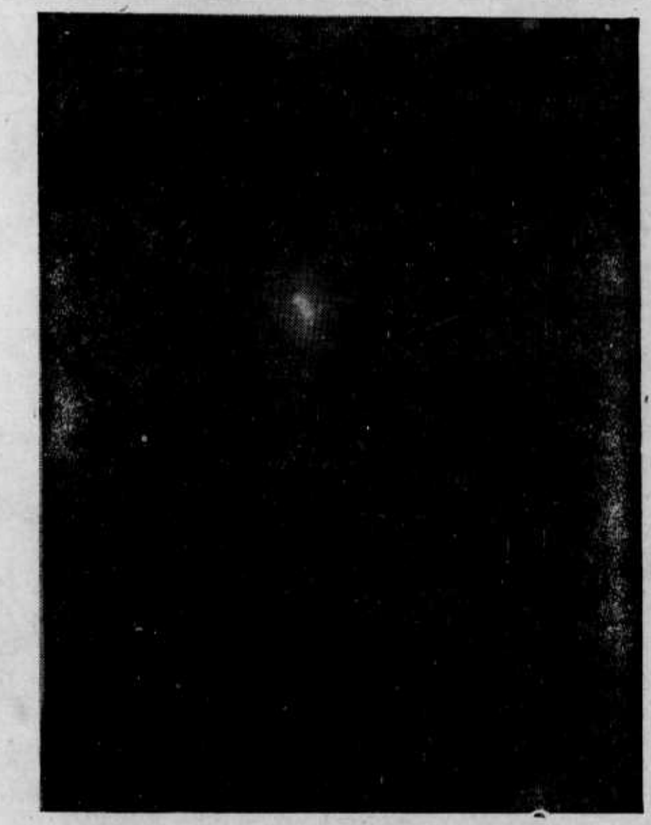
The Governor in Council is pleased to note the great advance which has been made in the treatment of juvenile delinquents and destitute children. The principle that children need reclamation rather than punishment was recognised in 1924 when the Children Act was passed. But this Act did not come into effect until 1927 when the Children's Aid Society was formed and the Remand Home and Juvenile Court at Umarkhadi were instituted. Since then the value of the Act has been fully demonstrated in Bombay City and the Children's Aid Society has a gratifying record of achivement. The principle was further extended in 1929 by the passing of the Borstal Act and the institution of the Borstal School, Dharwar, in 1931, the results of which are encouraging.

ARRIVAL OF PATTANI & KRISHNAMACHARI

BARODA, August 20.

Sir V.T. Krishnamachari, the Dewan of Baroda, will land in Bombay on Thursday arriving at Baroda on the following morning.

The Dewan is accompanied by Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, who, on his arrival in Bombay, will proceed to Bhavnagar.—A.P.



The sun partially eclipsed on Monday, at 10-25. There was the usual bathing in the sea, prayers, bhajan, parties at the time. A tragic event of the day was the fatal drowning of a boy in the Back Bay.

Over Two Lakhs Bathe In Ganges

BENARES, August 21.

Over two lakhs of pilgrims bathed in the Ganges at Benares this morning on the occasion of the Solar Eclipse.

Adequate Police arrangement had been made on the important road from Maidagin crossing to the Dashashwamedhi Ghat. The crossing had been closed to all vehicular traffic from this morning till to-morrow.

About five thousand volunteers representing various institutions, including the Benares Hindu University are doing splendid work at the various Ghats. Railway stations and other places under the local Seva Samiti.

No report of any serious incident has been received so far. Many pilgrims remained in public gardens and other open places without any shelter in heavy rains during the night.—A.P.

STAMPEDE OF BATHERS

Many Receive Injuries During "Eclipse"

BENARES, Aug. 21.

One old woman is reported to have died and many received injuries to-day owing to the great rush on the occasion of solar eclipse.

About 40 persons were admitted to hospital of which 6 are being detained, while the others were discarged later.

It is now estimated that a number of persons who bathed in the Ganges this morning was over 3 lakhs.—A. P.

DRAWNING TRAGEDIES

3 Fatalities Occur During Solar Eclipse Bathing

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 21.

Large crowds collected to-day on the bank of river Sabarmati on the occasion of the solar eclipse.

The police made good arrangements to regulate the crowds; but 3 persons were drowned in the river, of whom 2 were rescued while, the body of the third could not be traced in spite of laborious search made by the police.—A. P.

YET ONE MORE BATHING TRAGEDY

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

A young Hindu was drowned while bathing in the Ravi River on the occasion of the Solar Eclipse.

A number of local volunteer organisations rendered useful service saying two youths from drowning and restoring to parents 25 children who had strayed away from them.

Further reports regarding the flood in the Ravi River show that there had been a further rise of one foot but the level has not reached that of a few days ago, although it is feared that water will continue to rise from its present height.—A. P.

KASTURBA RELEASED

(Continued From Page 1.)

hospital partly because there was better arrangement for nursing and taking proper care of him in the hospital than in jail, which was in his own interests and partly for the convenience of the jail officials.

NOT FOR FORCIBLE FEEDING

The Home Member refuted the suggestion that Gandhiji had been removed to the hospital for the purpose of being forcibly fed, stating that there was no intention to do so.

Asked if Gandhiji's nearest and dearest relations would be allowed to see him, the Home Member stated that Mrs. Gandhi would be released this afternoon in order to enable her to visit her husband and that two more visitors would be allowed to see him daily, one of whom would probably be Mr. Mathuradas Trikumji, Gandhiji's nephew.

"NOT HEARD OF IT."

Asked if Gandhiji had any kidney trouble, the Home Member stated that he had not heard of it.

In reply to another question, the Home Member said that Government had indicated to Mr. Mathuradas that, if he desired, to bring any private doctors to examine Gandhiji he might make the necessary arrangements for the same in consultation with the Civil Surgeon.—A.P.

GANDHIJI'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

POONA, Aug. 21.

Gandhiji was examined this morning by Col. Candy, Civil Surgeon of Poona. It is understood that his condition is satisfactory. The hospital nursing staff has been in attendance. He was not weighed this morning.

Mr. Maxwell, Home Secretary to Bombay Government visited the hospital in the morning.

Mr. C. F. Andrews may interview Gandhiji in the afternoon.

No official communique is expected to be issued regarding Gandhiji's health but the question may be raised in the Legislative Council in the afternoon.—A. P.

ASHRAM EVACUATED

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 21.

Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram was completely evacuted to-day.—A. P.

3 HOURS ECLIPSE IN BOMBAY

Thousands Bathe In Sea After Termination

The orthodox section of the Hindu population in Bombay spent the morning and part of the afternoon on Monday in offering prayers, fasting and giving alms on account of the Solar eclipse.

The eclipse which was partial in Bombay was observed for three hours and six minutes between 8-50 and 11-56 a.m.

On account of the somewhat cloudy weather the eclipse was not visible throughout its full period.

FASTING DURING THE PERIOD

According to orthodox Hindu belief the wtather becomes foul during an eclipse and they are not supposed to eat anything until after the shadow leaves the sun.

In the afternoon thousands of Hindus wended their way to Chowpaty for a sea bath to mark the termination of the eclipse and also to purify themselves.

BEGGARS' DAY.

On this day also the Hindus are expected to discard old clothes and consequently beggars who turned up in unusually large numbers had a profitable day. In one locality at least, a "combine" of these beggars had made such a big haul of old clothes that they were seen engaging a hack victoria to carry them in.

PARTIAL ECLIPSE AT HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Aug. 21.

The eclipse of the sun to-day was partially visible in Hyderabad. It began at 3.59 this morning and the maximum phase occurred at 10-35 and ended at 12-15 I.S.T. The maximum obscuration of the eclipse was 67 per cent. Besides observations of the times of contact, initial and final, nothing important was observed from the Nizamia observatory.—A. P.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"The Practice of Homoeopathy" by Davaram Gidumal. "The Young Builder" Press, Rambaugh Road, Karachi.

"Landmarks in Indian Constitutional and National Development 1600—1919" by Gurumukh Nihal Singh. The Indian Book Shop. Price: Rs. 10.

PERSIAN.

"Pand Name-Chahar Fazl", by Tahre Irani. Published by Hormuzd Ardeshir Kenkash Kermani Jumma Shariff Building, Opp: J J Hospital, Bombay.

MARATHI.

"Dand Patta (Illustrated)", by L B Bhopatkar. Published by the Author from "Balavanthashram," 322 I. Sadashiv Peth, Poona. Price Rs. 1/8.

A Simla message says, the Governor of the Punjab returned from his Monsoon tour on Sunday.—A.P.

RED SHIRTS PICKET COURT

Police Arrest Them At Charsadda Commissioner's Office Premises

NATHIAGALI, Aug. 21.

Four Red Shirts were arrested this morning for picketing the court of the Assistant Commissioner of Charsadda sub-division, Peshawar District.

A police constable and a chaukidar were killed last evening as a result of an encounter with a gang of 7 Afridis near Mardan.

The police party chased the culprits and captured two of them, while the rest are absconding.

Details are lacking.

According to provisional arrangements the Frontier Civil Secretariat closes here on October 3 and re-opens in Peshawar on the 9th October.—A. P.

PRESIDENT TAKEN ILL

Secretary Explains Why Non-Brahmin Youth Conference Is Postponed

The Secretary of the Non-Brahmin Youth Conference writes:—

The Working Committee of the Non-Brahmin Youth Conference met on Saturday and decided to postpone the conference for a few days on the strength of a telegram received from Belgaum that Mr. Chikodi was prevented by illness to undertake the journey.

The committee very much regrets the postponement and also the inconvenience that caused to many a delegate who might have travelled a great deal and arrived in Bombay, and put to much expense and trouble. The conference shall take place very shortly when Mr Chokodi who is suffering from influenza and lying in bed will be able to take such a long journey from Belgaum to Bombay.

WONDER CLOCK TAKES 25 YEARS TO MAKE

Mr. T. Vickery, a craftsman of Bridgnorth, Shropshire, has spent his leisure time over 25 years constructing what experts consider to be a remarkable case clock. It has met with high praise. Done entirely by hand, both metal and woodwork, by Mr. Vickery, it gives the equation of time, the time of sunrise and sun set, the day of the week and month and the month of the year (perpetual calendar). Its astronomical dial indicates the age and phases of the moon the position of the principal constellations, and the sun's place in the ecliptic. The clock chimes the Westminster or Whittington quarters alternatively. It plays a tune and automatically changes at midnight to the tune for next day. Mr. Vickery has earmarked it for the museum of the Worshipful Company of Clockmakers in London, when he has finished with it. It was on view at the Goldsmiths' Conference at Llandudno, when an appreciation of the marvellous ingenuity shown by Mr. Vickery was placed on record.

Baroda.—Besides issuing a Press Note on the extensive damage caused by the recent floods the officiating Dewan has ordered regional enquiries to determine the incidence of destitution and distress.—A.P.

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RIDDLE OF THE PLAGUE —AND THE ANSWER

(Continued from page 5)

of a population of 3,000, Dr. Creighton says:—

The greater number of those deaths had come from a square block of houses (and from one or more like it) which had the most remarkable construction that I saw anywhere in India. It was literally a hive of some thirty or forty mud cells. . . . Entering by a door near a corner, one came into a room, which somehow held a cow or bullock as well as the family.

Describing the new villages of the Chenab Colony where plague had been rife, he says:—

The Public Works Department had left the Colonists a free hand in the matter of building materials, and they had built their villages of sheer mud.

IN ONE VILLAGE HE SPEAKS OF

There was not a single kiln-burnt brick except in the facing of the village well, and,so far as I could see, there were not even sun-dried bricks in the walls of houses. The whole village was a hasty pudding of crude mud walls, some of which were already cracked.

Of the old villages of Shahpur and their mud houses:—

They looked the filthiest and most dilapidated villages that I had seen anywhere, and were credibly said to be swarming with rats. Each of them had lost about a fourth part of the population by plague the year before.

REMEDY—STONE HOUSES INSTEAD OF MUD.

Cogently Dr. Creighton sums up the situation:—

The trouble always and everywhere has been from crowded sites, too long inhabited without drainage. The more compact the cite, or the greater the congestion of houses upon it, the more will the soil be filled with organic impurities..... If the upper stratum be saturated with organic matters beyond the power of the soil to enter into combination with them, each new accretion sinks down more or less slowly to the deeper layers unchanged, there to undergo putrefaction or reduction by ferments, so that beyond a certain point the self-cleansing action of the soil breaks down..... That the infection of plague resides in the ground is now accepted by every practical man in India who has been on plague duty, and is perceived intuitively by the people themselves.

Get rid of these conditions and the rats will flee just as the mosquitoes disappeared when the swamps were drained. Dr. Creighton draws a contrast between the villages of mud hovels and those where 'pakka'-built houses—brick or stone houses with stone floors—are erected; and he shows how the ground air rises into the unprotected mud houses, especially at night. This is so well known by the natives that it is no uncommon sight to see a whole population evacuate their hovels at nightfall and go out to sleep in the open. He explains it thus:—

Where the walls are of mud, as they are in a great majority of plague villages, and have no masonry plinth to rest upon, their porous substance is really part of the soil, so that the inmates have the ground-air not only rising from the floor, but carried up in the walls as if in a ventilating shaft. A dwelling-house warmed all day by the sun, and by the fire kept up by cooking, becomes like an exhausted receiver for the ground-air to rise into. If you visit the old chawls at Bombay, in which there has been so much plague, you will find the narrow, dark rooms on the ground floor to be heated like an oven even at eight in the morning. .....In the new chawls at Bombay, built by the Improvement Trust, nothing seemed to me to promise more for the future health than the solid masonry of the foundations, floors and passages. The advantages of concrete foundations have been proved often in similar circumstances.

In conclusion this careful investigator, whose name stands for the first epidemiologist of our time, says:—

After seeing a good many of those dreadful mud villages; I have come to think that it is their miserable structure that is the real reason why the Indian plains are cursed with plague, and that there can be no real cure without a more civilised kind of dwelling, and a great revival of the native building arts as village industries.

WARNING VOICES FROM INDIA.

In the Annual Report for 1910, of Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Hare, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Eastern Bengal and Assam, he refers to the well-known immunity of Eastern Bengal from plague and draws attention to an enquiry conducted during 1910 by Captain J. C. G. Kunhardt, I.M.S. on behalf of the Commissioner for the Investigation of Plague in India, who had visited that province.

He declares that the freedom from plague in that large area is due to the construction of the dwellings they being for the most part built more solidly with cement plinths, and roofs made of stone slabs.

"The houses, too were better lighted and kept in better repair. The people themselves were more clean in their habits, and they did not allow so much rubbish or refuse to collect around their homes. In a word, a higher standard of sanitation prevails in Eastern Bengal than in some other parts of India where the plague plays such havoc among the natives."

In the Annual Report of Major C. E. Williams, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Burma for 1908, the writer protests against the ignoring of insanitary conditions, and in concentrating all the efforts solely upon the destruction of rats and fleas. He writes:—

> "The practical sanitarian cannot fail to recognise that for him the real source of predisposition to plague epidemics so conspicuous among Asiatic races, lies in the insanitary conditions among which the poorer classes live, which foster the prevalence of rats and insect vermin, and that a true proplylaxis is to be found in the amelioration of these conditions."

Rats are Nature's scavengers; they are, under the conditions of insanitation described, the friends of man and not his foes, and the remedy for plague lies not in killing rats, but in removing the foul conditions which encourage their presence, and which in all ages have been the source of plague epidemics.

FALLACY OF VACCINE STATISTICS.

Those who are anxious to prove their case in favour of vaccines and against sanitation, publish statistics showing differences between inoculated and uninoculated cases, always in favour of the former. But there is a grave fallacy underlying all such figures.

In the first place the differences in the fatality between the inoculated and the uninoculated cases are for the most part slight and are easily accounted for by the fact that the inoculated cases are more or less selected, whereas the uninoculated include all rapidly fatal cases. The statistics are therefore unscientific, as other factors are not taken into consideration.

No account is taken, for instance, of the character of dwelling place in which the different classes of sufferers lived—whether of stone with stone flooring or mud walls and a mud floor—this factor makes all the difference to the attack rate.

Let us take India as a whole. The plague began in 1896 and claimed 30,000 deaths in the year. The bacteriologists commenced the wholesale distribution of vaccine in 1897, and by the year 1904 the deaths had reached 30,000 per week. They increased every year for nine years (except in 1900). From September, 1906 to April 1907, there were 5,326,000 deaths. That does not say much for vaccine. In 1908 the heavy rains washed the soil and the slump in plague was sudden: it was almost extinguished But directly the heat played again on the rotting soil, cholera (another soil poison), and small pox (an aerial poison), took its place for a time and produced more deaths than the plague. Then plague returned. And pague will continue until medical officialdom is stopped in its insane process of blood poisoning and plague dissemination, and the work of the Sanitary Engineer is called into requisition instead.

PLAGUE IN MANCHURIA.

A few months ago we were aroused by a fresh sensation. Plague had broken out in Manchuria, and plague in India was forgotten for the time being. There were as many deaths from plague in a single week in India as there were during the whole outbreak in Manchuria, but we had become accustomed to the great death toll of India, and the newspapers were glad of fresh copy.

Bacteriologists were sent there from all over Europe to study the disease, but as far as one can gather, the majority of them kept at a respectful distance from the plague infested dens where death was claiming its victims, and preferred to prosecute their enquiries in comfortable quarters some distance away.

Their first enquiry was for rats, but alas for their theories, there were none to be blamed. But as it was necessary to modern science to lay the responsibility upon an animal of some kind, they fixed upon the marmot, and an English representative from the Lister Institute, London, wired home one day that he had discovered a marmot with thirty-six big fleas upon it, which was duly chronicled in all the London newspapers, but we have not heard a word more about them since. The scientists, in spite of all their efforts, had to give up the marmot and its fleas in despair.

Even the microbes would not oblige the scientific theorists, for directly the sputum of the patients dried up the microbe disappeared. And as for vaccines and serums, they were of no more value than tallow candles.

Then came the irony of the whole situation. Whilst the bacteriologists were gathered in solemn council day after day reading and listening to learned papers upon the subject, the plague mysteriously disappeared as suddenly as it had come; so they packed up their traps, put the Chinese money in their pockets, and came off home after quarrelling among themselves, and left the subject just where they had found it.

The fact is, plague broke out in an area of the grossest insanitation, among crowded dwellings, and after using up all the susceptible material it died out.

If we turn to Egypt, we find that a similar outbreak of plague occurred in Alexandria in the 1899. Dr. Rogers, Director General of the Sanitary Department dealt with it promptly on sanitary lines, which, he declared, were "directly opposed to Mr. Haffkine's views." He scorned inoculations just as Mr. Haffkine scorns sanitation, and stamped it out in 7 months.

Plague has aways followed in the wake of war, famine and the presence of putrefying organic matter. The remedy for this pestilence lies not in adding disease to disease in the shape of vaccines and serums, or in injecting morbid material into healthy bodies, but in removing the conditions which cause it.

ROOSEVELT (Jr.) WEDS AGAIN

Bride Miss Ruth Googins Has Approval Of His Parents

Five days after his divorce, Elliott Roosevelt, 20-year-old second son of President Roosevelt, took out a license and married Miss Ruth Googins, Fort Worth society girl, at Burlington (Iowa), on July 23.

The ceremony was performed in the strictest privacy in the home of George C. Swiler, the bride's uncle and Roosevelt's sister, Mrs Anna Curtis Dalh, was the only member of his family in attendance.

Accompanied by Mrs Dalh Roosevelt arrived by automobile and immediately went to Swiler's home to see his bride, then raced around to get the license and at 8 o'clock at night the Reverend Naboth Osborne, D.D., performed the ceremony.

After the wedding Roosevelt shooed reporters away by pleading privacy, but said they were going west for their moneymoon. They will go by airplane, in which he had booked seats for himself, his lawyer Samuel Platt, and Mrs Platt and for his bride as Miss Platt, who is noneexistent.

It is understood that the match has the approval of President and Mrs Roosevelt. Mrs Elizabeth Donner Roosevelt, by whom he had a son last November, obtained a Nevada divorce from young Roosevelt July 17. Their marriage had lasted a year, six months and a day.

Counterfeiters in the United States have a sense of humour. They have been issuing false five-dollar notes bearing the likeness of Abraham Lincoln. And Lincoln's right eye is closed in a wink.

COMPETITION

WHAT DO WE USE THEM FOR?

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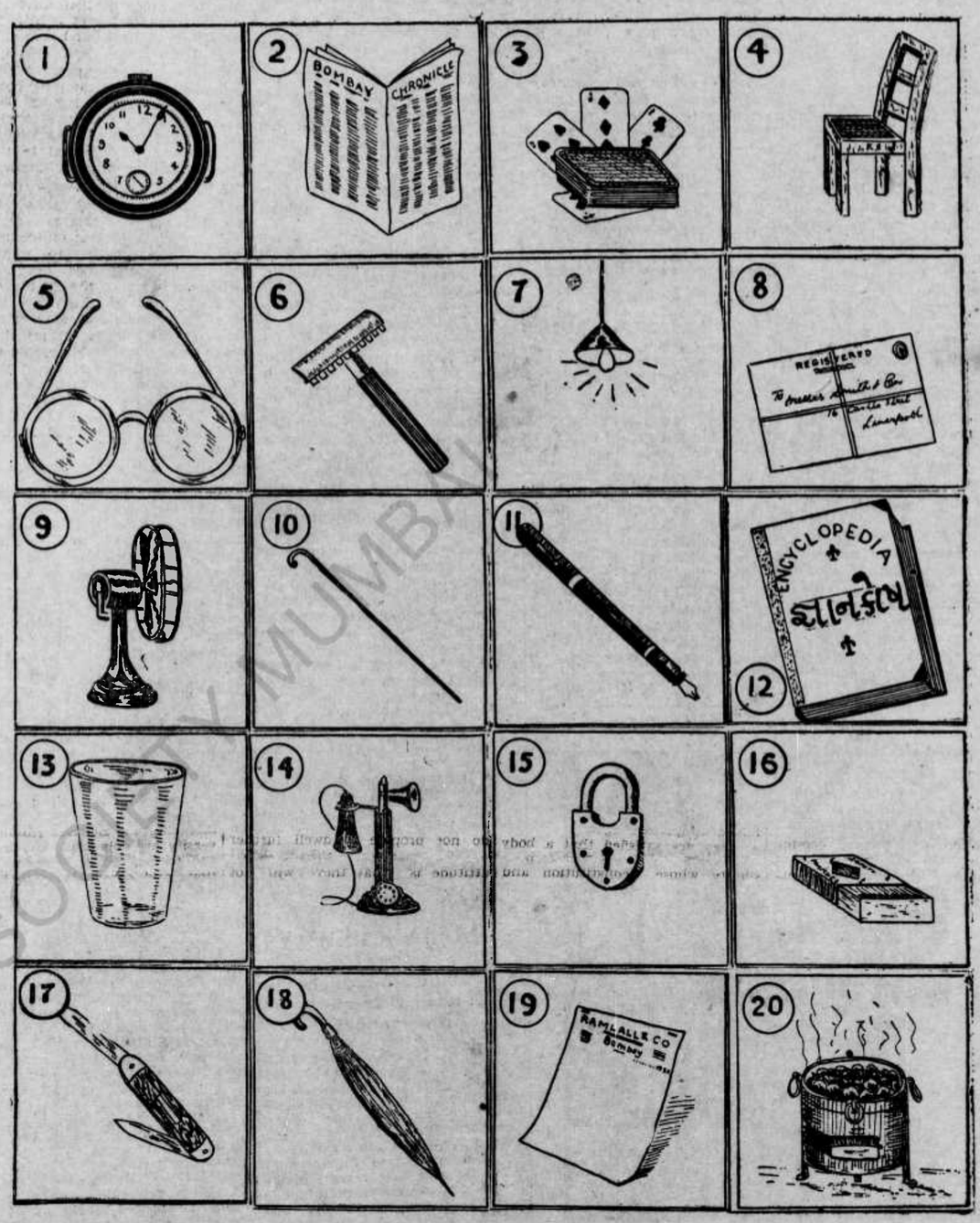

Here is a Competition that even the youngest of children can enter with as much confidence as their Seniors. We have illustrated twenty articles which are in daily use everywhere. Each one of these articles has a particular use and in the list of clues given we have named the uses of all the twenty articles. All you are asked to do is to select, from the list of clues given, the correct use for each article illustrated. For instance, illustration No. 6, depicts a razor. On glancing down the list of clues you note that No. 13 states FOR SHAVING. Obviously this is the correct use and therefore the correct answer.

For five minutes' application you stand a chance to earn more than many months' labour can bring you.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right uses for the articles illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the appropriate Number of the illustration, as shown in the example. Do not enter the words of the clue.
2. When you have filled in all the clues, add your full name and address, enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS and post it to the

COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706,
Bombay.

3. Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.
4. All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 23rd August, 1933. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.
5. Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.
6. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.
7. All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and no correspondence will be entertained.
8. Results will be announced in our issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the 31st August, 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

COMPLETE LIST OF CLUES.

We use them daily for:—

1. BREEZE.	7. COMMUNICATION.	14. PROTECTION.
2. CUTTING.	8. RECREATION.	15. ILLUMINATION.
3. DRINKING.	9. LIGHTING.	16. INFORMATION.
4. SECURITY.	10. PUNCTUALITY.	17. WRITING.
5. KNOWLEDGE.	11. VISION.	18. REST.
6. HEAT.	12. CORRESPONDENCE.	19. SAFETY.
	13. SHAVING.	20. COVERING.

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Article.	No. of Clue.	No. of Article.	No. of Clue.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6	13	16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

SERIOUS INCREASE OF PLAGUE IN POONA

57 Attacks & 36 Deaths Reported During Week, But Virulence Of Infection However Has Decreased

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

There has been a serious increase of plague in Poona City, during the week ending 19th August. There were in all 57 attacks (i.e., some eight a day) and and 36 deaths during the week as against 22 attacks and 14 deaths in the previous week.

The virulence of the infection has however decreased.

Infection is scattered but on the whole it may be said that the localities such as Bhavani Peth—affected in the beginning—are comparatively free now and plague is spreading to Shanwar and Vetal peths. From the spot map kept in the Health Department of the Municipality it seems that the infection is travelling from south to north-west. This sudden increase is due to people in the localities now infected not being so well protected by inoculation as those where the infection began. The stimulus of danger was absent in these areas but whereas the inoculators could do little in the newly infected areas some ten days back, they are now well employed.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The Municipality is taking all the preventive measures that are possible at this stage. All attacks are visited by the Medical Officer of Health and the diagnosis is verified. Additional inoculation centres have been temporarily opened in the localities worst affected and the infected houses are limewashed. In addition an intense campaign for inoculation has been started in the poorer localities with good results. The destruction of rats by trapping is also proceeding. Medical practitioners are actively co-operating with the Medical Officer of Health. The Municipality supplies free vaccine to medical practitioners who perform the operation free of cost. Some check on free distribution is, however, essential and medical practitioners are in consequence required to supply the names of those whom they have inoculated, before being supplied with more vaccine. Municipal servants are actively engaged in tracing unreported cases.

There are six permanent centres for inocultion and three temporary centres, which are moved from place to place as required.

There is no reason for apprehending that the epidemic will spread beyond control.

FLOODS IN CHITTAGONG

Crops Affected By Heavy Rains

CHITTAGONG Aug. 18.

Reports of floods, due to heavy rainfall, are coming from various parts of the district. Crops have been affected.—A P.

BAN ON LORD MARLEY'S LANDING

KOBE, Aug. 21.

The Japanese police refused to allow Lord Marley, British delegate to the Radical Anti-War Conference, Shanghai, to land here, when the liner in which he was travelling arrived to-day.

It is reported that Lord Marley's intention was to persuade the Japanese delegate to attend the Conference. The Belgian Delegate was also not permitted to land.—Reuter.

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M.L.C. 'PLAGUED' IN POONA

Move To Postpone Council Sessions Because Of Epidemic Fails

POONA, August 21.

Following a statement by the Minister for Local Self-Government, giving statistics of the incidence of the plague in Poona City and Cantonment, an attempt was made to postpone the present session of the Bombay Council to a later date. A member representing one group asked what the Government intended to do, and the Leader of the House Sir Ghulam Hoosein Hidayatullah said that no representation from the other side of the House had as yet been received.

PLAGUE NEAR HOTEL.

A member belonging to another group asked, if the Minister could say whether it was true that some cases of plague had occurred near the hotel he was staying in. Sir G. Hidayatullah remarked that he would consider any representation on that subject sympathetically

AMENDMENTS.

The House then proceeded to deal with amendments to Bill No Three of 1933, to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Karachi. Dr. M.K. Dixit moved an amendment seeking to have common and not separate electorates in the wards of the Municipality. Rao Bahadur Kale moved a similar amendment, which sought by a different method to do away with the communal spirit.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

His suggestion was to have the number of members in each ward belonging to different communities elected by the whole ward, and not by members of its special community. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto was against both the amendments as, much as he would like Joint Electorates that promoted a spirit of nationalism, it was his firm belief that this would not result, in the present state of affairs, but things would go from bad to worse.

Rao Bahadur Kale's amendment was generally supported by the Hindu Members from Sind, but opposed by Mahomedan members. —A P.

MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

Mr. Joshi Throws Light On Indian Delegates' "Reservations"

POONA, Aug. 21.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, who returned to India from London last week in an interview with the Associated Press threw some fresh light as regards the attitude of the Indian delegates on the question of the Management of Indian railways. He said that several members had made reservations or expressed dissent on certain important points, but, he added, that no reference had been made to any of those in the messages that had appeared so far on the subject.

APPOINTMENT OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. Joshi stated that Mr. Ranga Iyer and himself had urged that the President of the Railway Authority should be appointed by the Governor-General, not at his discretion as is proposed by the majority of the committee, but on the advice of the Federal Government. He pointed out that five members had proposed that all the members of the Railway Authority should necessarily be wholetime members, and that it was also argued that if the Railway Authorities were to consist of part-time members it should include more than seven members.

In this connection Mr. Joshi had asked for the setting apart of two seats for the representation of Labour and the Travelling Public.

Mr. Joshi further pointed out that he and Mr. Ranga Iyer were for the fixing of the emoluments of the members, by the Governor-General not at his discretion but on the advice of the Federal Government.

DETERMINING FARES

Three Indian delegates had taken exception to the fixing of the maxima and minima fares being made applicable to British Indian railways only leaving the States free to make separate arrangements. These took the view that same arrangements should be in force in the States also. Concluding he said, that these were only a few of the items on which they could not come to a unanimous decision and in respect of which the members had noted their dissent.—A.P.

GOVERNOR GIVES Rs. 500 TO SARASWAT SAMAJ

Recalls Happy Memories Of Previous Year's Convocation

DACCA, Aug 18.

The Fifty-sixth Annual Convocation of the Eastern Bengal Saraswat Samaj was held this afternoon at Curzon Hall, Mr Harold Graham, C.I.E., Commissioner, Dacca Division, presiding. In addition to a large number of pandits from all over Eastern Bengal, the convocation was attended by a number of ladies and gentlemen, officials and non-officials of the city.

After the announcement of benefactions to the Samaj by Pandit Sashi Bhusan Smritiratna, Mr. Harold Graham read the following message from His Excellency the Governor of Bengal to the learned pandits of the Saraswat Samaj:—

"It was a matter of regret to me that I was unable to meet you at the convocation during my recent visit to Dacca. I retain the happiest memories of last year's convocation, the first of its kind that it had been my privilege to witness. I am glad that while I was in Dacca this year. I was able at all events to receive a deputation of six of the leading pandits of your Samaj and I hope that another year it may be possible for me again to preside at your annual convocation.

KEEPING ALIVE TRADITIONS.

"I offer my warm congratulations to recepients of prizes and diplomas at this year's convocation. To pandits and pupils alike, I wish another year of success, peaceful pursuit of knowledge and the task of keeping alive the ancient learning and traditions of their faith. It gives me a great pleasure to make a donation of Rs. 500 towards the fund of the Samaj."

Diplomas, medals and prizes were then distributed by the President to successful students from all over Bengal, including a woman student, Jyotirmoyee Vyakarantirtha Saraswati, a pupil of Pandit Surendra Chandra Vyakaran Tarkatirtha of Chittagong.

Mr. Harold Graham then read his presidential address.—A. P.

INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE

BOMBAY, Aug. 21.

The Collector of Customs issues the following note to the Press:—

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of July, 1933:—

	Lakhs
Total Imports of Private Merchandise	870
Total exports of private merchandise	1242
Net movement of Treasure Exports	262
Total Visible balance of Trade, merchandise, and treasure in favour of India	637*
Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India	434

*Excluding goods such as Railway materials for State Railways under Company Management which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.—A.P.

ORISSA COMMITTEE'S PROPAGANDA

RANCHI, Aug. 21.

Communique: Owing to the pre-occupation of the Chairman and some other members of the Orissa Committee with the business of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, it has been found necessary to alter the tour programme of the Committee previously announced. It has now been arranged that the Committee will tour Orissa and Ganjam on October 7th onwards instead of the latter part of September.

The Committee will hear the evidence at Gopalpur on October 7th, 8th and 9th, Puri on 11th and 12th and Cuttack 14th, 15th nad 16th, where witnesses from Balasore will also be heard.

The Committee will go to Angul on October 18th and the same day to Sambalpur whose evidence will be taken on 19th October.—A. P.

Mr. Arthur Hands, District Magistrate of Chittagong, is going on three months' leave and it is understood, Mr Harold Stevens, District Magistrate of Backerganj is succeeding him.—A. P.

AGENCIES WHICH IONIZE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE

Professor Mitra Of Calcutta To Conduct Novel Experiment During Solar Eclipse

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

A scientific investigation which is the first of its kind in a sub-tropical region of the earth like India, the Associated Press is in a position to announce, will be conducted in the city of Calcutta by Prof. S. K. Mitra of the University College of Science, with the help of his research associates Mr. H. Rakshit, Mr. P. Sen and Mr. B. N. Ghosh, on the occasion of the solar eclipse on August 21, in order to find out the origin of the conductive upper atmosphere which envelopes the earth at heights from 60 to 200 miles and which carries radio waves round the world.

It is expected, said Prof. S. K. Mitra, when interviewed by the Associated Press, that the experiments to be made on the occasion of the eclipse would yield much useful information regarding the agencies responsible for producing the conductivity of the upper atmosphere.

PROFESSOR APPLETON'S OBSERVATIONS.

Recent investigations by Prof. E. V. Appleton of the London University, said Prof. Mitra, revealed that the conducting (or ionized as it is technically called) atmosphere is stratified roughly into two layers or regions. Experiments in Calcutta, last year, by him and his associate Mr. Rakshit, confirmed the observations of Prof. Appleton. The lower one of the two regions situated at a height of 60 to 90 miles is responsible for carrying long wave signals like those from powerful trans-continental telegraph transmitters and the upper one at a height of 150 to 200 miles short wave signals like the Empire Broadcasting.

PROFESSOR CHAPMAN'S THEORY.

The question naturally arose as to the particular types of solar radiations which were responsible for these two distinct regions. It was suggested sometime ago by Prof. S. Chapman that one of these regions derived its ionization from the ultra-violet light and the other from corpuscles or matter partiles of atomic dimensions shot off at a high speed from the sun.

Now, it was evident that when during a solar eclipse the moon intervened between the earth and the sun it would cut off the light as well as the corpuscles from the sun. But, owing to the different speeds of the light and the corpuscles—the former travelling many times faster than the latter—and different natures of their emission from the sun's disc, the eclipse of the corpuscle and the eclipse of the light would occur at different hours, the former commencing nearly two hours before the latter. Now, whichever of the two, the corpuscles or the light were the cause of the ionization its interruption by the intervention of the moon between the sun and the earth would cause profund change in the state of ionization.

A study of the ionization to note these changes with the progress of the eclipse would thus afford clue as to the nature of the ionizing agency.

RADIO WAVES EXPERIMENTS.

It is to be remembered that a direct study of the upper atmosphere was not practicable owing to the impossibility of sending any aircraft so high up—200 miles—in the air. It was for this reason that radio waves were utilised. They were projected vertically upwards like shells from an anti-aircraft gun and were caught and studied when they returned to earth after being reflected by the conducting layer.

Experiments similar to the one to be made in Calcutta, said Prof. Mitra, were tried last August in England and in Canada but failed to give any decisive results. The eclipse of Monday being not visible from Europe opportunity is being taken of testing the ionizing effect of the light and the corpuscles from the sun on the upper atmosphere.—A.P.

ANTI-AUSTRIAN BROADCAST

Nazis Deny Having Given Any Assurance

RUGBY, Aug. 21.

A statement in the German press attributed to "Authoritative Quarters" declares that no undertaking has been given to the British Government regarding cessation of propaganda attacks directed from Germany against Austria.

Although this statement is technically correct, it is pointed out in official circles in London that in view of assurances brought officially to the notice of the British Ambassador at Rome by Italian Government on August 6—an assurance of which was announced in Rome on August 9—no such undertakings was asked for.—B.O.W.

HARIJANS APPEAL TO VICEROY

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 21.

A meeting of the local Harijans held this evening in the Premabhai hall passed a resolution all standing, expressing profound grief at the fast unto death undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi and requesting the Viceroy to accord him all facilities that were given to him previously for doing Harijan service.

The resolution added that the help of Mahatma Gandhi was constantly needed for the relief of unbearable hardships that Harijans were suffering from and prayed for his long life.—A.P.

MECHANICAL STONE CRUSHING MONSTER

A mechanical monster— the largest stone crusher in the world —has been completed in the Krupp-Gruson works here. Weighing 235 tons, the machine can crush 500 to 800 tons of granite in an hour. Its crushing jaws alone have a weight of nearly 40 tons, and fifteen freight cars are needed to transport it

The SS Trifels of the Hansa line (Agents: Messrs. Pestonjee Bhicajee, Port Okha) arrived Port Okha on the 19th instant with 90 tons of cargo and left on the 20th instant for Bedi Bunder with 329 tons of seeds and cotton. —A.P.

SENTENCED AND LET OFF

Echo Of Fracas Between French-Indian Sepoys & Bengali Youths

CHANDRANAGORE, Aug. 21.

The case arising from the fracas, which occurred a couple of months ago between French Indian sepoys and Bengali youths ended to-day, the Sepoys being sentenced to 2 months imprisonment and later let off under the First Offenders Act.

The case against three Bengali youths who were alleged to have assaulted a sepoy on the day preceding the one on which the fracas occurred, was withdrawn by the prosecution.—A. P.

LAND SLIP ON A. B. RAILWAY

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 21.

The D T S, Chittagong, A B Railway wires:—

Owing to the heavy land slip on 20th August at mile 271-3/4 between Damachara and Bandarkhal on the hill section of the A B Railway transhipment of passengers and mils, are necessary until further notice. Duration of the block will be about 4 days.—A.P.

SUMMONS AGAINST NAZI EDITOR.

BRAZIL, Aug. 21.

As a result of representations by the Austrian Minister, Government have issued sumons agmainst the editor of Nazi newspaper published here because of the article describing Austria as "a meeting place of Marxist profiteers and Jewish criminals who have escaped from Germany" and referring to Austria as lowering herself to the level of French Dependency.—Reuter.

Simla, August 21.—A conference was held this morning in the room of the President of the Legislative Assembly when Police arrangements for the session of the Assembly, which begins here to-morrow, were discussed with the Punjab Police authorities.—A.P.

The Calcutta Share Market was closed to-day on account of the Solar Eclipse.—A. P.

BUILDING BETTER BRAINS.

SIR JOHN FOSTER FRASER'S APPEAL
HOW TO KILL DEPRESSION AND MORBID THOUGHTS.

Sir JOHN FOSTER FRASER, F.R.G.S., the well-known author and special correspondent, is a great believer in the value of Pelmanism.

"Pelmanism is genuinely scientific", he says. "It brings swiftness to the young and brightens and sharpens the man who thinks decay is laying hold of him. It will not make the dunderhead into a statesman, but it will and does provide a plan whereby we can make the best of our qualities."

Pelmanism trains the senses and brings increased power and energy to your mind. It strengthens your Will-Power. It develops your Personality. It gives you Courage, Initiative, Forcefulness, and Determination. It banishes Timidity, Boredom and Depression, and drives away harmful, morbid thoughts. It enables you to adopt a more cheerful and optimistic outlook upon life.

A course of Pelmanism banishes such weakness and defects as:—

Depression	Mind Wandering
Shyness	The "Inferiority Complex"
Timidity	
Forgetfulness	Indecision
The Worry Habit	Pessimism
	Brain-Fag
Unnecessary Fears	Weakness of Will
Indefiniteness	Morbid Thoughts

which interfere with the effective working-power of the mind, and in their place it develops such positive qualities as:—

—Concentration	**—Organising Power**
—Observation	**—Directive Ability**
—Optimism	**—Forcefulness**
—Cheerfulness	**—Courage**
—Judgment	**—Self-Confidence.**
—Initiative	**—Self-Control**
—Will-Power	**—Tact**
—Decision	**—Reliability**
—Originality	**—Driving Force**
—Resourcefulness	**—Salesmanship and a Reliable Memory**

—all qualities of the utmost value in every occupation.

A Business Man writes: "It is with feelings of great pleasure I am writing to inform you that I have been promoted to the position of General Manager. When I took up the Pelman Course I knew I had the abilities to succeed, but truly you showed me how."

A Clerk writes: "Six months after studying your course my salary was doubled. I realize more and more that there is a harvest to be reaped through Pelmanism."

A Civil Engineer writes: "I am considerably more observant, better in health and can concentrate on things I dislike but have to do My memory for names is improving; I can visualize easily".

A Professor (I.E.S.), writes: "I find your course most refreshing and I intend to go through slowly and surely."

A Pleader reports: "It has opened a new vision of life before me and has taught me how to observe things and how to state details."

A Mechanical Engineer says: "I have just been put in a superior position over others who are all senior to me. I have to thank Pelmanism and you for this."

A Coffee Planter says: "I feel I must thank you for a most interesting course and I think the best thing that I have got as a result of it is a strong feeling of mental fitness."

If, therefore, you wish to make the fullest use of the powers now lying latent or only semi-developed in your mind, you should send to-day for a free copy of "The Science of Success" and for particulars enabling you "to enrol" for a course of Pelmanism on specially convenient terms. Call or write for this free book to-day.

POST THIS COUPON

THE SECRETARY,
THE PELMAN INSTITUTE
Indian Headquarters—Delhi. 35.

Please send me a Free Copy of "The Science of Success" and enrolment forms showing how I can enrol for a Course of Pelmanism on the most convenient terms.

Name .....
Address .....
.....
Occupation .....

CONSIDERABLE WESTERN SELLING AGAINST WHEAT HOLDINGS

Money & Credit Manipulations Needed

FREE EARLY MOVEMENT OF NEW AMERICAN COTTON CROP

BUSINESS IN DRYGOODS RESTRICTED

Bombay, Aug. 21.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market early declined on pressure of selling, but later rallied on New Orleans buying and covering by shorts.

The market opened at a decline of 9 to 13 points and reached the low level of the day under hedge selling when October delivery was quoted 9.12. At this level there was steady buying from New Orleans which in conjunction with short covering resulted in a rise of 37 points from the lowest level reathed after opening of the market. At this level there was scattered long liquidation which caused a relapse of 8 to 9 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 10 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 9.35c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly active and closed at a rise of 13 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 13 points at 9.28c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points Prices declined on hedge selling and liquidation but recovered on trade calling and easier exchange. Renewal of speculative liquidation met with weak-end short covering and further slight trade calling. The market closed steady at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed 10 points down at 5.56d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 6 points with January 4.92. Sakel Egyptian futures declined 5 points with spot cotton 14 points lower to 7.49. Upper Egyptian futures were quiet but steady and closed at a loss of one to two points. Spot Upper Egyptian cotton futures declined 11 points at 6.81d.

REUTER'S NEW YORK COTTON REVIEW.

The decline in the prices of the New York cotton was due to heavy liquidation and increased hedge selling, with old longes evidently disturbed by the demoralisation in the grain market. Reports of favourable crop progress and apprehensions of a free early movement of the new crop were contributing factors. Many stop-loss orders were uncovered, while considerable Western selling appeared here, supposed to represent hedge selling against wheat holdings which could not be immediately liquidated in price-pegged grain market. Later prices rallied on covering, demand becoming more active due to signs of returning stability in the wheat market coupled with renewed inflation talk.

Delays in approving the recovery codes by some key industries are creating uncertainty. Nevertheless general business conditions are still believed to be improving.

Business in cotton goods was restricted and sentiment was unsettled owing to fluctuations in the raw material and a disposition to await development regarding retail turnover at the higher price levels.

PRIVATE CABLE

N. Y. October highest 9.49+19 up at 11.38 a.m. lowest 9.12—13 down at 10-3 a.m.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Rooseevelts programme encountering immense difficulties, next few weeks very critical, outcome very doubtful. Persistent rumours formation American equalization fund prevent undue appreciation dollar

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:

Liverpool:—Owing uncertainty outcome Roosevelt programme any opinion cotton could only be guesswork.

New York:—Much of recent buying seems to have been on speculation; Boll Weevil activity increasing; have no decided opinion of the market for the near future; think buyers will do better by waiting.

New York:—Narrow market affected favourably by advance in grain.

Messrs. Breuel & Co. have received the following cable dated 19th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Rubber continues steady Average daily American consumption of July constitutes record Market watching events in America and waiting developments of restriction; closed to-day also New York, January/March Friday 3-29/32, 3-31/32, April 4 4-1/16.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York:—Scarcity of contracts. Week-end covering and strength grains.

New York:—Market vaccilating under influences hedge selling and talk inflation, awaiting raw developments. Weevil complaint increasing

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable:—

N. Y. December highest 9.69 at 11-37 a.m. lowest 9.33 at 10-5 a.m.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

12-50 p.m.—Slightly warmer. Lighter rains Texas Gulf Coast.

5-52 p.m.—Too wet, weevil talk, strength of grains, few sellers.

Liverpool representative of the New York Cotton Exchange cabled:—

"Although large debt funding operation appears Washington's primary objective and early use of inflation not generally expected unless prices decline severely, many consider successful outcome of Recovery programme will ultimately necessitate money credit manipulation."

GROUNDNUT CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Preliminary Memorandum on the Groundnut Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Indian States, for the season 1933-34:—

Note.—On an average of the area under Groundnut in the five years ending 1931-32 the Territory included in this forecast has represented some 21.9 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Groundnut crop sown in June-July 1933.

(Estimates up to 1st Aug. 1933.)

Information incomplete being so far unavailable from certain Gujarat States. Sowing commenced about end June and continued till about end July being late owing to insufficient June rains. Area so far reported 895 thousand acres in British Districts and 269 thousand acres in Indian States. Total 1,164 thousand acres; 14.4 and 84.1 per cent over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date respectively. Increase in area due to growing popularity of crop owing to comparatively higer prices and ready sale obtained by it and also to more complete information from Western India States Agency. Crop suffered in places due deuciency of rains in June and first half July but now improving under favourable weather conditions although that in Gujarat may suger owing recent heavy rains.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 21.

In sympathy with a rise of 10 points in New York futures, the local market opened to-day at 3 p.m. with Broach A./M. quoted at Rs. 202/8. There was some long liquidation by Bazar operators which depressed prices to Rs. 201/12. Liverpool market opened steady at a rise of 5 points and later on was quoted 9 points higher. This news influenced buying in the local market and Broach A./M. delivery advanced to Rs. 203/8. The undertone of the market was steady and at 5-30 p.m. prices closed as under:—

	Rs. as.
Broach J./A.	181 8
Broach A./M.	203 4
Oomra D./J.	173 12
Bengal D./J.	148 4

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Broach July/A., Op. 180-3/4; Hi. 180-3/4; Lo. 177-3/4; Close 177-3/4.

Broach A.-May, Op. 202-3/4; Hi. 203; Lo. 200-1/4; Close 201-1/4.

Oomra D.-J., Op. 172; Hi. 172; Lo. 170-3/4; Close 170-3/4.

Bengal D.-J., Op. 147; Hi. 147; Lo. 145-3/4; Close 145-3/4.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York-Liverpool:—October 150; Jany. 128; March 122.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A.-May 203—Liverpool May 5.46 Rs. 40-3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A.-May 203—New York May 10.05 Rs. 48 at 4.50 Cross Rate.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 17th August	25,13,172
Same time last season	20,18,759
Exports from 1st Sept. to 17th August.	

	1932-33.	1931-32.
United Kingdom	62,488	25,053
Continent	3,41,775	1,24,262
China	1,28,715	2,09,636
Japan	10,61,434	5,29,952
Coast Ports	29,026	37,989
U. S. A.	——	25
Total	16,23,438	9,26,967

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept., 1932 to 17th August, 1933	1,33,455
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept., 1932 to 17th Aug., 1933	6,68,141
Same time last year	8,10,749
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 17th Aug., 1933	7,67,017
Same period last year	7,69,893

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. 1932 to 8th Aug., 1933	9,53,466
Same period last year	7,36,573
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept., 1932 to 8th August, 1933	9,72,188
Same time last year	6,91,561

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

	Bales.
Khandesh	371
Central India	88
Berar	95
Central Provinces	103
Dhollera	381
Sind-Punjab	94
Compta-Dharwar	556
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	400
Persians	51
Egyptians	53
East Africans	354
Cotton Total	2,536
	Cwts.
Wheat	2,248
Linseed	20,631
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	228
Gingellyseed	313
Poppyseed	80
Groundnuts	1,668
Castorseed	342
Rice	4,529
Myrabollams	1,642
Cottonseed	37
Mowraseed	13
Gram	1,166
Joowar	286
Bajree	1,530
	Tons.
Coal	190

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 21.

B. C. RATE:—
T T and D D 1/6

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T. T and D. D 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 to Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying 3 months 1/6 5/32 Aug/Sept.

New York B. C. RATE:—
T T 299 nominal.
Banks selling T T 297 nominal.
Banks buying T T 293 nominal.

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 630.
Banks buying D D 640.

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks selling D D 61 3/8.

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 79 3/4 nominal.
Banks buying 60 days 78 1/2 nominal.

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 94 3/4.

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 84 1/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 156 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 61 3/8.

BERLIN:—
Banks selling D D 103.

CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 4.49 3/4 19th inst.
Shanghai|London 1/3 21st inst.
Japan|London 1/2 1/4 21st inst.
London|Paris 84.40 19th inst.
London|Belgium 23.68 19th inst
London|Switzerland 17.12 19th inst.
London|Italy 62.87 19th inst.
London|Berlin 13.85 19th inst.
London|Holland 8.19 19th inst.
London|Stockholm 19.39 19th inst.
London|New York 4.48 1/2 19th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £6-5-0 18th inst; £6-5-0 19th inst.

Silver London Ready 17 7/8 18th inst.; 17 13/16 19th inst.

Silver London Forward 18 18th inst.; 17 15/16 19th inst.

Silver New York Ready 36 1/8 18th inst.; 36 1/8 19th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 7/16 per cent 18th inst; 7/16 per cent 19th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 11/16 per cent 18th inst; 11/16 per cent 19th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3½ p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1 p.c. 3 Mos. 1 p.c. 6 Mos 2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co. Indore, Aug. 20.

Wheat seed and Cotton rate per Mani of 6 Mds. Bengal:

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 23.
Wheat Malvi Rs. 18, 19.
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18, 19.
Gram Rs. 13, 14.
Tilseed Rs. 30, 35.
Linseed Rs. 20.
Jawar Rs. 9, 10.
Bajara Rs. 14, 15.
Ajavan Rs. 19, 27.
Cotton seed Rs. 10.
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 77, 83.
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 75, 80.
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10.
Wheat Flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11.
Wheat Flour Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 8.
Wheat Flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 3-8.

SHARES:—
P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills Rs. 45.
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 345.
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. Rs. 228
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy.) Rs. 160.
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) Rs. 114.
Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. Rs. 103.
Rajakumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 30.
Navayuga Mills Ltd. Rs. 10
Bhagaratha Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd. Rs. 13.
Binod Mills Ltd. Rs. 134.
Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. Rs. 17.
Hukumchand Jute Ltd. Rs. 27.
Bank of Indore Ltd. Rs. 20.

BULLION:—
Gold bar per tola Rs. 32-10.
Silver Rs. 55.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, August 21.
Fagerwick, Skaugen, Rangoon.
Jalatarang, Veakins, Rangoon.
Tokiwa Maru, Hirose, Kobe.
C|o Bath, Shield, New York.
Hatarana, Brewer, Calcutta.
Col de Lana, Antonio, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, August 22.
Clan Macbrayne, McIntyre, Marmagoa.
Soudan, Symons, Kobe.
Penrose, Day, Port Said.
Salabangka, Prinsen, Java.
Col de Lana, Antonio, Kobe.

S.S. Fagerwick:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Fagerwick arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Jalatarang:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalatarang arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru:—The N F K steamer Tokiwa Maru arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

S.S. City of Bath:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Bath arrived in harbour on Monday from New York with a general cargo.

S.S. Hatarana:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Hatarana arrived in harbour on Monday, from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Col de Lana:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Col de Lana arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste, with a general cargo and 1 passenger and hence she will sail to-day for Kobe, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Clan MacBryne:—The J F Coy's steamer Clan Macbryne will sail to-day for Marmagoa with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Soudan:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Soudan will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

S. S. Penrose:—The Messrs. Strauss & Coy's steamer Penrose will sail to-day for Port Said (for order) with a general cargo.

S. S. Salabangka:—The T M Coy's steamer Salabangka will sail to-day for Java, with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

EXPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

S.S Durenda for London.—1 case wet sailed black lizard skin; D' Abraham and Sons; 39 pes. white dump good logs; McKenzies Ltd; 50 bales cotton rags for paper making; B Mahasukhram and Co; 4 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 2 bales per woollen carpets A Azizullah off; 60 bags aluminimum ware; M G A Husain and Co; 19 bales tanned cow hides Lee and Murhand; 17 bales tanned cow hides P E Boyce and Son; 100 drums groundnut oil Haji V Oomerbhoy.

S.S City of Bath for Philadelphia—172 bales wool for carpets F P Shamjimal.

SS City of Rangoon for Liverpool—18 bales Indian wool raw FP A J Caienthawala; 56 bales Indian wool raw FP Bombay Co. Ld; 55 bales Indian wool raw FP T Bhawarlal; 38 bales Indian wool raw FP Cox and Kins (Agents) Ltd.

For Barcelona—200 bales Indian cotton raw Bhaidas Mavji & Co Limited.

For Marseilles—2560 bags Indian groundnuts; and 2100 bags Indian castorseeds Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd.

SS Kepwick Hall for Antwerp—5 bags Indian groundnuts L Dreyfus and Co; 2810 bags linseed oil cakes H A K Oomerbhoy; 51 bales wool raw FP Shamjimal.

For Rotterdam—1333 bags groundnut seeds; The Cotton Agents Limited; 110 bales Indian cotton raw Volkart Brothers.

SS Tarantia for Liverpool 50 bales clean cotton fly B Mahasukhram and Co; 115 bales clean cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.

SS Temple Lane for Port Said—12800 bags groundnuts Strauss and Co; Limited.

SS Tokiwa Maru for Kobe—179 bales Indian cotton raw Ralli Bros Limited.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

SS Clan Macbrayne, Agents James Finlay and Co; Ltd; from Liverpool.—72 bales cotton yarn; 205 cases cottons; 138 cases cotton piece goods; 6 cases cotton valvetum piece goods; 4 bales dyed cotton fents; 17 bales grey cotton piece goods; 19 cases blached cotton piece goods; 8 cases woollen piece goods; 8 cases woollen piece goods; 1 bale wool; 2 cases all wool serge; 1 case cricket bats; 5 cases leather laces; 39 sk. drums lubricating oil; 6 cases buffalo pickers; 35 trus. picking bands; 1 case capsules; 10 d/bags gum; 2 cases cotton tape; 5 cases roller skins; 2 cases elec. machinery; 103 cases machinery; 11 cases shuttles; 16 cases bobbins; 7 cases files; 4 cases chains; 3 cases shoes; 108 cks. China clay; 12 cases cycles; 2 cts. e'ware; 3 cases reeds, 47 cases biscuits; 36 bales old newspaper; 35 cases beer; 8 bales printing paper; 3 cases beer; 8 bales printing paper; 3 cases scales; 800 kegs soda bicarb; 1081 kegs. paints; 21 cases colour; 33 kegs dry; aniline colour; 15 cases varnish; 6 d/bags sulphate of mumina; 2 cases oil cotton; 200 kegs copper sulphate; 3 drums chloride of zinc; 27 d/bags mangnesia; 52 cases insulators; 7 cases spun silk yarn; 50 kegs alizarine dye; 3 cases sewing machines; 52 d/bags broken tiles; 2 d/bags glue; 16 line hounds.

From Glasgow—3 cases dyed cotton goods; 48 cases cottons; 24 cases cotton piece goods; 12 cases bleached cotton; 1 cases printed cottons; 174 bales old naewspaper; 9 cases fans; 284 cases whisky; 15 cases wine; 2 cases commercial motor chassis; 12 cases aluminium foils; 7 bales paper; 11 cases flax canvas; 5 cases cornflour; 1 case custard powder; 17 cases joists; 53P/ps. boiler fitting; 40 ks. bichromate of Potash; 628 sgle. tubes; 39 cases printed books; 1 bale hemp twine.

SUGARCANE CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Preliminary Memorandum on the Sugarcane Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the season 1933-34:—

On an average of the five years ending 1931-32 the area under Sugarcane in the Territory included in this forecast has re- the total area under the crop in presented some 3.3 per cent of

The figures in this forecast relate to the Sugarcane crop sown from January 1933 onwards.

(Estimates up to 1st Aug. 1933.) the whole of India.

Information incomplete being so far unavailable from certain Gujarat States. Area so far reported 61 thousand acres in British Districts and 21 thousand thousand acres; 4.8 per cent beacres in Indian States. Total 82 low corresponding area last year but 14.8 per cent over decennial average at same date. Crop on Deccan Cannals suffered in places due late planting and Borer attack but now improving by recent rains and doing well here as also in other areas of Presidency. Sind crop suffered from heat from middle May to end June in places but improving due recent rains and is also free from disease.

MONSOON IS STRONG IN BENGAL

Malabar, Mysore, Madras Deccan, Lower Burma Assam And Bengal Get Rains

POONA, Aug. 21.

The Monsoon has been strong in Bihar and Bengal and active in Assam, upper Burma, Kumaon Hills, east and north Punjab and Kashmir. Widespread thunderstorm and rain is reported from Malabar, Mysore and south Deccan. Shallow depression has appeared this morning over Bihar and adjoining districts of east United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, east United Provinces, Mysore, Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in upper Burma, west United Provinces, Central Provinces, Punjab, Keshmir, Konkar, Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad while a few falls have occurred in Chota Nagpur, west Central India, North West Frontier Province, southeast Madras and north Madras coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—Rangoon, two Kyaukpu Yamethin, one and half; Tongoo, Monywa, Maymyo, one; Victoria Point, Mergui, threequarters; Purnea, five; Cherrapunji, Behrampore, four; Shillong, Naya Dumka, two; Bogra, Sandheads, Gaya, one and half; Coxs Bazar, Chittagong, Darjeeling one; Narayanganj, Mymensingh, threequarters; Mussorie, one; Amraoti, Jubbulpore, Pendra, threequarters; Benaras, Bahraich, Agra, half; Gulmerg, two; Montgomery, Sherat one; Sialkot, three quarters, Rawalpindi, Khushab; Mt. Abu, half; Bellary, four; Bangalore, three; Miraj, Gulberga, Trivandrum, Anantpur, two; Bijapur, one and half; Sholapur, Belgaum, one; Raichur, Trichinopoly, threequarters; Mangalore, Mercara, Coonoor, half.

FORECAST.

Monsoon will remain strong in Bengal and Bihar and active in upper Burma and Assam and strengthen in Chota Nagpur east Central Provinces, east Central India, United Provinces, Punjab, and Kashmir and rainfall will extend in North West Frontier Provinces. Thunderstorm and rain will continue to be widespread in Malabar, Mysore and south Deccan and will extend to Konkan and north Deccan.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Locally heavy rain will occur in Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and east United Provinces during the next thirtysix hours.

Earthquake report: Earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about three thousand three hundred eightyone miles away was recorded by Bombay seismographs at seventeen hours twenty-four minutes on Sunday August 20.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 21/8/33. Colaba Point 0.00"; Fort 0.20"; J J Hospital 0.02"; Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 0.61".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 41.51"; Fort 66.43"; J J Hospital 48.33"; Cotton Laboratory, Matunga, 42.86".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 52.48"; Fort 59.56"; J J Hospital 56.04

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 74.35"; Port 81.47"; J J Hospital 74.66".

ALL-INDIA RAINFALL

The following table gives the details of the rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Saturday, together with the rainfall departure from normal since June 1:—

Stations.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June.	Departure from normal.
Amraoti		21.5	+2.4
Akola		22.6.	+3.7
Ahmedabad		30.7	+9.0
Ajmer		25.2	+12.1
Ahmednagar		10.7	+0.8
Agra	T	19.2	+3.0
Allahabad	T	12.7	—10.8
Bangalore	1.0	11.4	+1.1
Bombay	0.1	41.5	—10.5
Benares	T	14.7	—9.1
Cawnpore	0.1	14.8	—5.6
Calcutta	1.5	42.8	+10.9
Cuttack	0.2	55.7	+25.3
Dehra Dun	1.8	77.6	+22.9
Dehli	0.3	24.3	+8.8
Hyderabad Sind		6.7	+1.8
Hyderabad Dn.		9.5	—2.2
Indore		33.8	+13.1
Jacobabad		5.1	+3.1
Jaipur	0.1	24.7	+9.8
Jubbulpore	T	28.8	—7.2
Jhansi		22.5	—0.9
Karachi		18.5	+13.3
Lyallpur		5.6	—1.3
Lahore	0.1	9.3	—1.3
Lucknow		8.5	—14.6
Marmagoa		79.9	
Mussoorie	0.1	64.0	+11.4
Mount Abu		56.1	+15.2
Mysore	0.9	12.0	+5.3
Madras		4.8	—3.7
Nagpur		35.7	+6.1
Patna	0.1	26.1	—1.6
Peshawar		2.7	—0.8
Poona		18.5	+4.1
Quetta		3.1	+1.8
Rajkot		18.4	—0.5
Ranchi		29.2	—4.3
Rangoon	0.3	54.7	+2.0
Ratnagiri		90.4	+15.2
Sialkot	0.3	23.2	+7.1
Srinagar		9.1	+3.7
Sholapur		11.6	—0.1
Simla	0.1	28.2	—8.1

T denotes a fall of from 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21/8/1933.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.018 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.5 degrees (2.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degrees (2.7 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 88 p.c.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 17.09 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 44.36 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Variable sky.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity having its origin at about 3,380 miles away from Bombay was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 17 hrs. 24m. (I.S.T.) on Sunday the 20th August.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
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BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1933

CUBA'S EX-POLICE CHIEF COMMITS SUICIDE

Bodyguard Too Follows Suit To Avoid Arrest

THOUSANDS WATCH BONFIRE AND SCREAM IMPRECATIONS

HAVANA, August 21.

Senor Ainciart, Cuba's former chief of police, and his bodyguard committed suicide rather than face arrest.

The populace strung up the body of the ex-chief of police to a lamp-post and started a bonfire beneath it. Flames leaped up and burned the rope permitting the hideous object to fall on the fire, while thousands screamed imprecations.—Reuter's Special.

VULGAR OUTBURST

Karachi Anglo-Indian Journal Indulges In Disgraceful Comment

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Aug. 21.

The local Anglo-Indian organ the "Daily Gazette", commenting on Mahatma Gandhi's fast, indulges in a vituperative outburst and unburdens itself as under:—

"To those not blinded by prejudice or incapable of reasoning, the Mahatma's latest series of excesses have considerably shaken their faith. His mental balance, his constant fasts and his threats of fasting have become irritatingly ridiculous. They savour of the naughty attempts of a spoilt child to impose its will on elders, and to create the same reaction in their mind. Most people feel that Mr. Gandhi should be well smacked on that part of the anatomy which nature has specifically provided for the purpose.

Unfortunately he is too old for this type of treatment to prove of any use.... Certainly his latest antic smacks of a silly old man entering on his second childhood"

Commenting in another Indian-owned local paper on the "Daily Gazette's" effusion, Mr. Tahilramani, Secretary of the Karachi Congress Committee, reminds us that the "Daily Gazette" had previously advocated flogging as a punishment for minor civil disobedience prisoners and that it now felt embodened enough to approve of the same punishment for Mahatmaji.

He urges Gobernment to take suitable action against authors of such writings, as they tend to widen the already great gulf between Indians and Europeans. Such irresponsible articles, he says, constitute an unpardonable insult to the whole Indian nation of whose very soul Mahatmaji is acclaimed as an incarnation. If they go unpunished Government has duty in this matter which they can neglect only to their own detriment; for unless such mischievous and insulting effusions are effectively checked, there can be no two opinions that they will tend further to alienate the already very strained relations between the Government and the people.

Ladies taking part in a "Bhajan" party on Chowpaty Sands on Monday, after taking a bath in the sea on the occasion of the solar eclipse.

INSURANCE INVESTMENTS

No Benefit In Purchasing Govt. Security Bonds, Says Mr Jamnadas Mehta

(From A Correspondent.)

GUNTUR, Aug. 19.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta of Bombay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Asian Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay arrived here from Bezwada to 1-30 p.m. Fast Passenger accompanied by Messrs D. P. Rao Barrister-at-Law, Bezwada and C. G. Fozdar, General Manager of the Asian Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay. He was received at the Railway station by many prominent public men and the staff of the Andhra Provincial Branch of the Asian Assurance Co. Ltd.

Taking advantage of the visit of Mr Mehta the local Youth league arranged a public meeting where Mr Mehta was requested to speak on the "Future Constitution of India."

FETED

In the evening at 5 o'clock a Tea-party on a grand scale was given by Mr N V Chelapathirao, the Branch Manager in honour of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta at the premises of the Branch Office. Over 150 guests were invited. After tea, a meeting of the local Shareholders, policyholders and Agents was held in the same place when addresses of welcome were presented to Mr Mehta.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. N. V. Narasimharao, Chatrman, Municipal Council, Guntur who consented to preside over function Mr. D. T. Rao, Bezwada the was voted to the Chatr.

Proceedings commenced with a brief introduction of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. C. G. Fozdar by Mr. Manager, who was followed by N. V. Chelapathirao. Braneo Mr R V Subbarao of the Staff of the Asian Assurance Co. who read poems in Telugu. Dr. V. Anantharamasastry read an address on behalf of the policy-holders and U. L. Narasimharao Pantulu read an address on behalf of the agents.

Mr. Hehta in thanking the policy-holders and the agents for the addresses of welcome presented by them congratulated the Manager of the Andhra Branch and the agents as well as the Andhra public for the wonderful response they had shown in enhancing the buriness of the Asian Assurance Co. Ltd.

ABOUT INVESTMENTS.

Continuing Mr Mehta said that he always believed that the moneys of Insurance Companies should be invested in either Industrial or Nation Building Enterprises. At the same time he was not among those who believed that Insurance Companies would be benefited by purchasing Government Security Bonds. All over the World it was the Insurance Company that played a prominent part in the industrialisation of their country, and he hoped that the Indian companies would play the same role in the future Indian Industrialism.

Mr D T Rao in winding up the proceedings referred to the remarkable advancement made by the Asian Company in the matter of liberalising the terms on which policies were issued by them. He said that he was in full agreement with Mr Mehta in the matter of investment of life funds in Nation building and Industrial activities.

OVERLOADING AND LATE STARTING

Manji And Owner Found Guilty Of Noakhali Boat Disaster

NOAKHALI, Aug. 17.

Mr. Panaullah Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate of Noakhali, who had been deputed to hold a local enquiry into the recent boat disaster has submitted his report.

The report, which is not final, states that the boat left Char Martin at about 11 a.m. on August 4 with 150 passengers, 14 cows, 2 goats and certain loads. U to August 8 the Magistrate came to know of 57 survivors. Five were definitely said to be missing. As regards the rest no information is yet available. The boat has not been found either.

CAUSES OF DISASTER.

The Magistrate is of opinion that the immediate causes of the disaster were overloading and the late starting of the boat from Char Martin when the bore was expected to meet the vessel midway in a creek.

The manji, Bechu Mian, was, according to the Magistrate, guilty, along with the owner of the boat, Abdul Rashid. It was not a licensed ferry boat and, the Magistrate observed, the manji was greedy and became blind to the possibility of encountering the danger which befell it.—A.P.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN CONVERSATIONS

Mussolini Acts As Intermediary With Germany

ROME, Aug. 21.

Complete agreement on all questions discussed was reached in conversations held at Riccione between Signor Mussolini and Dr Dolfuss, the Austrian Chancellor. It is understood that all aspects of the political situation in Austria were reviewed.

Signor Mussolini expressed the opinion that he could help Austria most effectively, by means of friendly conversations with Berlin through the Italian Ambassador.—Reuter.

HIGH COURT OPENS LATE

On account of the Solar Eclipse the Bombay High Court observed a half holiday, the courts sitting from 2 to 5 p.m.

Australia's canned fruit pack this year comprises more than 48,000,000. 30 oz. tins, which is easily a record. There are nearly 31,000,000 tins of peaches, 5 million tins of apricots, and more than 12 million tins of pears.

DAILY GRAIN FLUCTUATIONS

Chicago Defers Removal Of Restrictions

NEW YORK, Aug 21.

According to the "New York Times," Chicago Grain Officials are reported to have deferred action in removing or modifying restrictions on daily grain fluctuations until August 22.—Reuter's Special.

BLUE SHIRTS TO BE BANNED

Members Will Be Punished Under Public Safety Act

DUBLIN, Aug. 20.

The Blue Shirts will be proclaimed illegal to-morrow by the Minister of Justice. Reports received show that the uniformed parades of the Blue Shirts were held to-day, said Mr. De Valera speaking at Thurles.

He added that members openly professing to belong to it will be subjected to penalties provided under the Public Safety Act.—Reuter.

GENERAL O'DUFFY DEFIANT

DUBLIN, Aug. 20.

The "National Guard will neither dissolve now allow itself to be driven underground" said General O'Duffy. He added that "if in spite of the legal constitution and character of the National Guard, the Government declares it an unlawful association, the Government will be guilty of a positive act of tyranny"—Reuter.

BROKEN ROMANCE !

31 Year-Old Letter Found In Bottle

DURBAN, (By Mail).

A broken romance of 31 years ago, has been revealed in a strange way near Dalton.

Labourers dismantling an old telegraph pole found buried beneath it a bottle containing a document.

Hopes ran high that it contained directions to a buried treasure, but all that was in it was a letter addressed to woman in Christ-church, New Zealand.

It reproached her for infidelity regarding a promise of marriage.

It was dated 31 years ago, and apparently the disappointed lover thought better of it and did not post the missive.—Reuter.

WHY C. D. LOST SUPPORT

Because Mahatma Interfered With Religion, Says Madras Leader!

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

In the course of a statement to the Press on Dewan Chaman Lal's letter to Mr. Aney, Dewan Bahadur Govindoss Chathurbhujadoss says:—"So long as Mahatma Gandhi did not interfere with the religious beliefs of the nation, the people acquiesced in his leadership and supported his movement. But when he began to tresspass upon the forbidden ground of religion and the sacred beliefs held sincerely by millions of Hindus since ages past, popular faith was rudely shaken, opinion became sharply divided and consequently the movement lost popular support. Ardent followers of Gandhiji and strong supporters of the Congress, who had believed in the movement, became strong opponents. Gandhiji's Temple Entry movement alienated Hindu sympathies from the Congress and the civil disobedience movement began naturally to wane.

Concluding he says: If and when the suggested All-Parties' Conference meets, let us hope that it will not lose sight of this fact and that it will devise and adopt a political programme which will really be consistent with and not run counter to the dictates of the Eternal Dharma.—A. P.

RS. 1000 IN PRIZES!

REMEMBER
23rd AUGUST, 1933.
The closing date of our Popular Competition

(SEE PAGE 9)

SEND YOUR ENTRY TO-DAY!

ARMOURY RAID CONVICTS APPEAL

Miss Datta Placed In "A" Class

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 18.

It is understood that Surjya Sen, Tarakeswar Dastidar and Miss Kalpana Datta have preferred jail appeals to-day. Regular appeals to the High Court will, it is understood be filed on Monday the 21st August.

Miss Kalpana it is further understood, has been placed in "A" class.—A. P.

BENARES UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

BENARES Aug 21
(By Mail.)

The annual convocation of the Benares Hindu University will be held on December 9,1933 and the annual meeting of the Court of the University will take place on December 10, 1933.—A. P.

On his retirement, after 33 years' practice at Deniliquin, Victoria, Dr. J. E. F. Hoskin was honoured by a grand parade of hundreds of people he had ushered into the world.

ADEN MUST NOT BE GIVEN UP ON ANY ACCOUNT

Buyers And Shippers Of Karachi Protest Against Proposed Transfer Of Port Captured By Indian Troops

KARACHI, Aug. 18.

In the course of a lengthy communication to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political and Reforms Department, on the subject of the proposed transfer of control of the Civil Administration of Aden to His Majesty's Government, the Buyers and Shippers Chamber, Karachi, says:—

Aden is a defence Port of India, which the Government of India can ill-afford to give up under any circumstances. A hundred years ago it was captured by Indian troops.

For sixty long years it was maintained to a very large degree by the rate-payers of the Bombay Presidency, and to a less extent by the rate-payers of the Central Government, and in later years the Civil administration of Aden has become self-supporting. After years of endeavour and enterprise it has been made what it is to-day by Indian people with Indian money.

When it was captured it had hardly a population of 3,000 whilst it is now about 50,000. Its prosperity is almost entirely due to Indians. The vast trade of Aden, the three large Salt works, other industrial concerns and the shipping piers at Aden belong mostly to Indians.

It is a distributing port for all kinds of merchandise to Arabian, African and even Iraq provinces. The Indian produce, such as wheat, gram, rice, etc., and tea, gunnies, piece-goods, etc. from the ports of Karachi, Bombay, Malabar, Calcutta and even Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon are being imported there by Indians for many years, and this trade and market have been established by Indians at enormous cost and personal sacrifice.

These are weighty facts against the transfer, and Indian interests in Aden demand that it should ever be with the Indian Government. If, however the Government of India are forced to surrender the control the Chamber urge that Government of India must demand full recompense from His Majesty's Government for all the money with compound interest spent by rate-payers of Bombay Presidency and Indian Government, also the explicit condition that all the rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Indians Aden shall be continued for all times.—A.P.

BOARD OF TRADE POSTPONES ACTION

Awaiting Govt.'s Suggestion On Grain Price Limits

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

A message from Chicago says that it is confirmed that the action by the Board of Trade is postponed awaiting a definite suggestion from Government officials whether grain price limits should be maintained, broadened or abolished.—Reuter's Special.

MINISTER TO SIT FOR EXAMINATION !

JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail).

The Minister of Education, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, will find himself in a unique position at the end of the year when he presents himself for examination for the LL.B. degree. He will have to submit himself to the adjudication of examiners who, in the ordinary course of events, come under his supervision and control. Would any of them dare to fail the Head of their own Department.

Mr. Hofmeyr's academic brilliance is well-known. He passed his matriculation at the age of 12 and went on to get his B.A. a 15 and his M.A. the following year. Subsequently Mr. Hofmeyr went to Oxford.—Reuter.

MRS. MOODY LOSES SET AT FOREST HILLS

Miss Nuthall Makes Champion Run About

FOREST HILLS, Aug. 20.

In semi-final Mrs. Wills-Moody beat Miss Betty Nuthall 2:6, 6:3, 6-2. Miss Nuthall was marvellous in the first set. She set up a blistering attack employing a variety of strokes, placing to corners with great accuracy, and kept Mrs. Moody running about.

Mrs. Moody won only the fourth and seventh games in the first set.—Reuter's Special.

The books were impounded when a representative of the landlord took possession of the office of the Illinois Vigilance (Public Morals) Association's superintendent for alleged non-payment of £85 rent.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S FAST

Nagpur Urges Government To Concede Demands

NAGPUR, Aug. 21.

The situation arising from Mahatma Gandhi's fast formed the subject of several speeches at a meeting of the citizens of Nagpur held here last evening. Dr. Khare presiding.

The speaker deplored the attitude of the Government in not conceding the facilities demanded by Gandhiji for conducting Harijan work.

A resolution was adopted viewing with concern the continuation of the fast and urging the Government to concede Mahatmaji's demands.—A. P.

ASSOCIATING WITH DETENUS !

Chittagong Youth Bound Over For 10 Months

NOAKHALI, Aug. 17.

Tikendrajit Pathak (16) of Kelisahar, Chittagong, who was charged with associating with two detenus in their internment camp at Char Ghazi, in the Hatiya Island, has been found guilty and directed to furnish a surety to be of good behaviour for a period of 10 months.

The two detenus have already been sentenced to eight and six weeks' imprisonment, respectively.—A.P.

Edited by V. V. KUMTEKER (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Bad Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.